

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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## ONTARIO SCHOOL RULING GIVEN BY PRIVY COUNCIL

Claim of Roman Catholics to Special Privileges Rejected by Court

### DECISION IS SEEN AS FAR-REACHING

Right of Exemption From Taxation for Purposes of Education Denied by Judges.

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—The judicial committee of the Privy Council here, by unanimous judgment has dismissed the appeal described by Lord Haldane as "among the most important that have come from Canada in recent years" and upheld the Canadian Supreme Court's decision rejecting the claim by the Roman Catholic schools in Ontario for a number of special privileges, including in some cases exemption from taxation. The appeal was upon a test case relating to the education of Roman Catholic children in Ontario.

The appellants asked for a declaration that Ontario legislation altering the basis of the distribution of the grants existing when confederation took place in 1867 were ultra vires, so far as concerned the separate schools. "They also," the Privy Council judgment says "claimed they had the right to establish and conduct continuation schools, collegiate institutes and high schools; that all regulations purporting to affect that right were invalid."

#### Exemption From Rates

"They asked for a further declaration that the supporters of the Roman Catholic separate schools were exempt from the rates imposed for the support of the former kind of schools unless established or conducted by the board of trustees of the Roman Catholic separate schools."

All those claims were traversed by the Attorney-General of Ontario on behalf of his Government and are now finally dismissed. In the course of the judgment the Privy Council says: "In the act of 1850 it is expressly provided (section 19) that the separate schools are to be under the same regulations as to the persons for whom the schools were permitted to be established, as common schools generally, and by section 9 of the Separate Schools Act of 1867 it is provided that the trustees of the separate schools are to perform the same duties and be subject to the same penalties as the trustees of the common schools. It is this principle and purpose which appear to their lordships to be dominant through the statutes."

#### Effect Is Far-Reaching

The effect of this judgment is far-reaching, as the rights claimed included, not only "the right of exemption from taxation for the purposes of high schools, but of collegiate institutes and continuation schools, which it is said are mere forms of what fall within the scope of the existing separate schools. . . . Their lordships are of opinion that where the head of the executive council in Canada is satisfied that an injustice has been done by taking away the right of a privilege which is other than a legal one from the Protestant

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## Colonial Capital of Virginia to Be Restored by Rockefeller

House of Burgesses, Governors' Palace, First American Theater and Washington-Lafayette Tavern to Be Rebuilt or Preserved With \$5,000,000 Fund

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—This city, once the capital of the Crown Colony of Virginia, is to be reconstructed and restored to its original condition before the American Revolution, at a cost of \$4,000,000 or \$5,000,000, that amount having been pledged to the enterprise by John D. Rockefeller Jr., according to announcement just made.

Mr. Rockefeller's interest in the project began a year ago when he visited William and Mary College in connection with the dedication of a building in memory of the founders of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and during the last 10 months property necessary to carrying out the purpose has been purchased, the announcement said.

The restoration of Williamsburg as a colonial shrine to perpetuate the dignity and simplicity of the old colonists and in memory of the historic events which surrounded the founding of the American Republic has for 25 years been a dream of the Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, of the faculty of William and Mary College.

An Opportunity Seized  
When Mr. Rockefeller visited the college last year, Dr. Goodwin saw his opportunity and the project appealed at once to the imagination of Mr. Rockefeller, who agreed to

### Mexico's Air Envoy



CAPT. EMILIO CARRANZA

## Washington Gives Warm Welcome to Mexican Aviator

Captain Carranza Completes His Good-Will Flight After Forced Landing in Fog

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON (AP)—With its concern for the safety of Capt. Emilio Carranza quieted and its preliminary reception out of the way, Washington turned to a round of entertainments for the Mexican good-will aviator, who returned his country's compliments for the visit of Colonel Lindbergh to Mexico City in December.

Sophisticated by its long contact with noted fliers, the capital nevertheless had a joyous welcome for the dapper 22-year-old pilot from the sister Republic to the south who flew through fog and storm and made a forced landing in North Carolina, 320 miles from the goal under perilous circumstances.

After a long sleep Captain Carranza was ready for the program arranged in his honor including the laying of a wreath on the tomb of the unknown soldier at Arlington National Cemetery and the judgment of the Ambassador Tellez, a visit with President Coolidge.

Noted aviators, including Lieut. Lester Maitland, who flew to Hawaii, vied with each other in extolling the flying skill and cool judgment of the young flier in landing his plane at Mooreville, N. C., after a heavy fog had turned back over the sea and the air-mail pilots who were well acquainted with the route.

President Coolidge and the chiefs of aviation in the army and navy and other Government departments were alike warm in their praise of Captain Carranza's feat.

The flier took his laurels modestly, and reminded interviewers that he was enjoying a 15 day furlough and could make no plans beyond that time. He indicated he would fly back in his plane, the Mexico-Excelsior, a replica of the Spirit of St. Louis.

Captain Carranza left Mexico City Tuesday morning and had not been forced down by a fog early Wednesday, probably would have landed in Washington shortly after 6 a. m., instead of 5:17 p. m. His flying time until he lost his bearings in the mist and haze averaged over 100 miles an hour.

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Announcement that Capt. Emilio Carranza has landed at Bolling Field, started a joyous celebration in the Mexican capital. Milling crowds thronged the streets, cheering and throwing their hats in the air and a dozen army planes soared over the city. It seemed as if nothing in the history of Mexico had ever stirred the people as did this peace-time accomplishment.

Para Government in Brazil Asked for Grant of Land Near Xingu River

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RIO DE JANEIRO.—The Para Government's rubber concession to Henry Ford in the Amazon valley has aroused such interest in the possibilities of the region that the provincial government has been asked to grant additional concessions on the same terms, it was said in a dispatch from Belém.

Farias Coelho, claiming to represent an Anglo-American syndicate, asked the Para Government for a concession of 1,000,000 hectares (2,471,000 acres) bordering the Xingu River, one of the richest rubber regions in the country.

Coelho promised to build docks at the town of Cameao on the Xingu River, and a railway between Alcobaca and Cameta, and exploit the lands for 50 years, the dispatch said.

Coelho could not be identified here. "The Ford concession has not been developed with the rapidity which Brazilians expected. Newspapers continue to attack the Governor of Para for giving Ford such liberal terms in his contract."

### COURIER SERVICE TO STOP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—An experiment in the extension of air mail by means of motorcycle courier from Hartford, Conn. will be discontinued at the end of three months' trial period next Friday, it was announced, as not enough business has been developed to warrant continuance.

## Suez Canal Traffic Breaks All Records

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

London

THE year 1927 was for the Suez Canal a year of records. The tonnage passing through during March was the highest ever recorded, 2,308,000 tons, being 203,000 tons more than for March, 1926. The total of 881,000 tons for mail steamers was also the highest ever recorded. Motorship tonnage touched a top figure with 381,000 tons, and the 57 Dutch vessels of 310,000 tons was the greatest number for that country.

The movement of goods was 105,000 tons more than the previous highest, and cement, fertilizers, and salt all registered records. What are known as oleaginous products broke the record and took first place, which in the spring is usually taken by cereals.

## India Indorses London Position on Kellogg Pact

Expresses Appreciation for Invitation to Join in War Ban Negotiations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON.—The Government of India has expressed its appreciation at being invited to participate in the negotiations to renounce war and has stated that its position toward the Kellogg draft treaty is similar to that of Great Britain.

The Indian reply to the Secretary of State's invitation to become an original signatory has just been received at the State Department in the form of a note from the British Foreign Office.

Since Indian foreign policies are dictated entirely from London, it was generally anticipated that India's reply would be identical with that of the home Government. The note merely states that the views of the Indian Government are those contained in the British note of May 19.

The May 19 note suggested three British reservations: First, agreement with France that the treaty should provide for the automatic release of all powers in case it were violated by one; second, agreement with France that the treaty should not interfere with commitments under the League of Nations and the Locarno treaties; third, an original British reservation that certain regions of vital interest, presumably Suez, should be excluded.

Since the receipt of this note, it is understood that British views have materially changed, and that there is more disposition to sign without reservations.

### LOUISIANA BUILDING NEW MARINE RAILWAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Work of installation has commenced on a quick-acting, ball-bearing marine railway on the inner harbor navigation canal, according to an announcement of the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans.

The type of ways is entirely new to the Gulf of Mexico, consisting of a ball-bearing car which travels under water and lifts cradle and boat up a submerged incline to a horizontal railway, where the craft is transferred to a land car for shuttling into storage or into position for overhauling or repairs.

## Complete Text of Kellogg Proposals For Multilateral Pact Outlawing War

THE President of the United States of America, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, His Majesty the Emperor of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the German Emperor, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Deeply sensible that their high office imposes upon them a solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind;

Inspired by a common desire not only to perpetuate the peaceful and friendly relations now happily subsisting between their peoples but also to prevent war among any of the nations of the world;

Desirous by formal act to bear unmistakable witness that they condemn war as an instrument of national policy and renounce it in favor of the peaceful settlement of international disputes;

Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor and by adhering to the present treaty as soon as it comes into force bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy.

Have decided to conclude a treaty and for that purpose have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article I. The high contracting parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article II. The high contracting parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

Article III. The present treaty shall be ratified by the high contracting parties named in the preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at.

This treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence of a power shall be deposited at—, and the treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the power thus adhering and the other powers parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of— to furnish each government named in the preamble and every government subsequently adhering to this treaty with a certified copy of the treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of— to telegraphically notify all governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

In faith whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty in the French and English languages, both texts having equal force, and hereunto affix their seals.

## CHINESE TAKE STEPS TO RAISE SOUTH'S STATUS

Recognition of Nationalist Government Sought and Revision of Treaties

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SHANGHAI.—The Nationalist occupation of Peking, marking the completion of the military campaign to bring China proper, excluding Manchuria, under the Nationalist control, has resulted in the members of the Government considering plans to form a Nationalist Government to control China.

It has been definitely decided that Nanking, scene of the decisive final struggle in the 1911 revolution, will be the Nationalist capital, and instructions have been cable to all Chinese ministers and representatives abroad to fly the Nationalist flag, replacing the former five-barred flag. No change is expected among the ministerial and cabinet members to Paris, and the Geneva representative who is likely to be replaced by Dr. Wang Ching-wei.

With the prospects of a united Government in sight, the Nationalist representatives abroad have been instructed to initiate negotiations to obtain recognition of the Nationalist Government by the foreign powers.

Dr. C. C. Wu, who is visiting the United States, has cabled that Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg is sympathetic to the Nationalist claims and expressed a willingness to negotiate for a revision of the so-called unequal treaties. The cable hints that America is inclined to give recognition to the Nationalist Government.

Dr. C. T. Wang, now Foreign Minister, has arrived here on a repeated mission to negotiate with the American Consul for American recognition as the first step to elevate the Nationalist Government among the powers.

## Spitsbergen Is Correct Spelling

Such Is Decree of Makers of Maps and United States Geographic Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

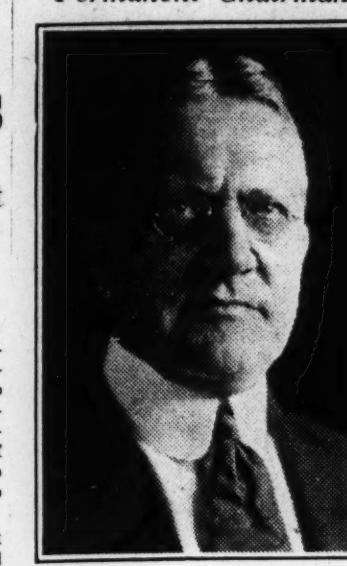
WASHINGTON.—Spitsbergen, the name of the group of islands springing prominently in press dispatches, should be spelled with an "s" rather than a "z," the United States Geographic Board has decided.

A review of maps (and there are 1,040,307 of them) in the Library of Congress where the board has its headquarters shows that it is spelled with an "s" by practically all English and American map makers. The only exceptions are French and Italian maps also use an "s."

The island was originally named "Spitzbergen" by its Dutch discoverer Barents, whose name is also spelled Barents, Barentson, and Barentzon. "The land was for the greatest part broken and rather high, and consisted only of mountains and pointed hills, for which we gave it the name Spitzbergen—spits (pointed) bergen (mountains)," says the explorer in his log.

The board made its final decision when it discovered that the Norwegian form Spitsbergen is the spelling used in the English text of the treaty signed in 1920 by nine leading world powers conferring to Norway sovereignty over the archipelago.

### Permanent Chairman



GEORGE H. MOSES  
Senator from New Hampshire

## "FEE" PROBLEM BLOCKS ACCORD ON FARM PLANK

Dry Issue Met Squarely—Big Campaign Costs Opposed

By A STATE CORRESPONDENT

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Twenty-four hours of deliberation by the Platform Committee, including practically an all night session, failed to produce a solution of the farm relief plank issue.

The controversy was over the equalization fee. The subcommittee of 13 of the Platform Committee which was assigned the task of evolving a declaration of party pledges, was able to come to a tentative agreement on all other questions, including prohibition, but on the farm problem the committee stalemated.

The platform as drafted for presentation to the full committee, which must act on it before it is taken to the convention for approval, contains a dry plank which specifically mentions the Eighteenth Amendment pledging approval and enforcement, a signal victory for William E. Borah, Senator from Idaho, whose recommendations on this plank were accepted.

### On Campaign Expenditures

The tentative platform also pledges the Republican Party to "full co-operation" with congressional committees investigating campaign expenditures.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

## New Constitution for British Guiana

Legislative Council to Be Established on Lines of Other Crown Colonies

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON.—A new constitution for British Guiana is contained in a King's order-in-council which was "laid on the table" in the House of Commons yesterday and will become operative in 21 days, except in the matter of its being challenged.

The royal decree provides for the abolition of the "court of policy" and "combined court," the legislative body through which the colony has hitherto been governed, and establishes a new legislative council similar to those existing in other crown colonies.

Under the present constitution the control is divided between the governor and the combined court, which has a majority of elected members.

The new legislature will have official and nominated as well as elected members in such proportion that the latter will no longer be a minority.

The Governor is also given power over-riding the Legislature whenever he considers it essential.

The reason for the change lies in the persistent complaints of colonies about the financial situation and the difficulty of attracting capital for development purposes. A parliamentary commission set to investigate in 1926 upheld the complaints and the British Government has accepted their estimate of the situation despite the strenuous opposition of the elected majority of the "combined court," which sent a special deputation to London to resist the proposed changes.

It is hoped that the new constitution will give the colony a new economic start, especially in connection with its huge resources of timber and minerals in the undeveloped hinterland.

### SLOVENIAN WRITERS ON VISIT TO BELGRADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE.—A large group of Slovenian writers recently visited Belgrade to meet their Serbian colleagues. They included the best Slovenian poets, novelists and critics: Zupančič, Borko, Vodnik, Novčanin and Finzgar. The Belgrade P. E. N. Club gave them a formal welcome at the station and arranged a Slovenian evening at the great hall of the university, which was attended by the Minister of Education, M. Groll, and the Minister of the Interior, Dr. Korosek, who is a Slovene.

Speeches of welcome to the guests read extracts from their works amid much applause, the evening passing in sincere and open friendship on both sides.

## VICTORY FOR HOOVER REGARDED AS YOUNG REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH

'Old Guard' Swings Behind Secretary's Candidacy—Farmers Stage Demonstration Outside Convention Hall

### 'ALLIES' WILL CONTINUE FIGHT; FARM PLANK RETARDS REPORTS

Dawes or Lowden for Second Place Gaining in Strength—Mrs. Willebrandt Mentioned as Possible First Woman Cabinet Member

By WILLIS J. ABROT  
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Viewed philosophically, this convention represents the final struggle between the old line, standpat, capitalist forces within the Republican Party and the young Republicanism which was rudely suppressed by the Old Guard at Chicago in 1920 and does not propose to submit again. Of course, this statement will be met with reference to the notable part played by Butler, Mellon, Moses, Fess, Burton and other shining lights of former "stand-patism."

But these only Moses and Burton were early aligned with the Hoover forces. The others were brought into line by the inevitable and logical force of the demand arising from the masses of the American voters—largely without distinction of party.

At the outset the Hoover candidacy was almost destitute of experienced political leadership. Eight years ago it was wholly so, and the inconspicuous part played by that candidate in the balloting in Chicago was due to that fact. But even six months ago when the new candidacy of the Secretary of Commerce began to take shape, the Old Guard held stoutly aloof, the few who now appear in its support having been forced thereto by the attitude of their constituents.

The victory of Hoover in November will mean a new deal in national politics. Much as for the brief period of the Roosevelt ascendancy youth and idealism were dominant. You will occasionally hear that Mr. Hoover is the expression of his period—the mechanistic age of Ford, of General Electric, of giant power, of efficiency and the war on waste. In this there is a certain element of truth, but the Secretary of Commerce mixes with devotion economics and industrialism an ethical and idealistic leaven which elevates the whole lump.

No Old-Fashioned Enthusiasm  
It is because of this shift from the old timers to the younger element that the old-fashioned features of machine-made enthusiasm and carefully staged demonstrations are so largely lacking here. There is a tendency among "allies" to preach a defeatist doctrine which might prove hurtful in November except for the fact that the four months of campaigning almost invariably soothe the acedities of convention struggles.

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The convention lags at its opening. The temporary chairman contributed a slight note of amusement by laboriously explaining how he happened to forget all about Roosevelt and his works in his enumeration of the glories of the Republican Party.

Outside the hall the farmers' demonstration is in progress. More than 500 presumably tillers of the soil, and certainly attired thus, are marching in melancholy array as though around the walls of Jericho. Their banners chiefly denounce Hoover, though there are a few set forth the indubitably unpoplar plight of the farmer. Their voices are raised in a marching slogan. "We won't vote for Hoover," and now and then are cries, "Don't make us vote for Al Smith."

I don't pretend to know how many of the marching men are actually farmers. The heads of the farmers' organizations do not appear and do deny responsibility for the demonstration which they say represents unorganized farming.

Of Factional Origin!  
The tone of the banners and to some extent the demeanor of the men does suggest a certain factional political origin. But it may be wholly honest, and the assertion may be true that, except for the fact that it is the season of crops, they would number thousands.

But that distress is great in the farming regions hereabouts no one who talks with Kansas City business men dependent upon the back country for trade will doubt. Unhappily farm distress is perpetually recurrent and never yet has been corrected by political methods. The West had the Farmers' Alliance and the People's Party for the decade beginning in 1892. It has had the Non-Partisan League and the La Follette movement since. But I think the most militant leader of political farmers would have trouble in pointing out any enduring benefit derived from these political activities.

The convention reports. We wait for committee reports and the chairman seems to lack the fertility of resource which would enable him to fill in the waits. In the past I have seen notable political figures called to the platform to keep the crowd quiet. Not so here. The galleries plead plaintively for Will Rogers without result. The committees causing the delay are credentials and resolutions—and word has just come of a minority report on the former, which indicates that the foes of Hoover will fight to the last ditch. Concern-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

### John Ringling

of circus fame is interviewed by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor and is found to be an art-connoisseur as well as a circus owner. The story will appear

Tomorrow







## FARMERS MARCH DRAMATICALLY INTO HEARING

Banners for Lowden Displayed but 'Protest' Ends Quickly

By a Staff Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The farmers' march on the Republican convention in this city that leaders of a number of farm organizations had advocated as a measure of impressing party leaders with the strength of the demand for farm legislation failed to be realized, but one march the farmers did stage here was dramatic and striking and aroused widespread comment.

The convention resolutions committee, consisting of one representative from each official delegation, was holding its first session, an open hearing. Advocates of various projects were being heard under a five-minute rule.

Reed Smoot, Senator from Utah, chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee and chairman of the equally powerful Resolutions Committee, was in the chair. Sitting by his side was James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor.

The meeting droned on. Labor leaders pleaded for labor plank proponents of this matter and that followed one another. The large committee itself was giving only listless attention. The press tables with scores of reporters were indifferent.

### Uninteresting Proceedings

The proceedings were necessary, but dull and uninteresting. Later, when the subcommittee got down to the task of considering the actual plank and the tentative platform which Mr. Smoot had formulated after a week's work in the city, things would be of greater interest and importance.

Quite suddenly, and without intimation or advance word of any kind, every one in the huge hall was aware that something was transpiring. A single file, at first, of men was streaming into the chamber.

They were the farmers. The first marchers lined up close behind the row of chairs in the middle of the hall where were seated in a square formation the members of the committee.

The marchers kept on coming, some with signs on poles, practically all carrying small blue banners with the legend, "Lowden, the Man of the Hour."

The stream still coming on, silent and compact, soon filled the rear of the hall, then it filled up the side spaces, the aisles, the corridor and still the farmers, and a few women, came on.

### "March" Halts Suddenly

An excited custodian of the building rushed up and with great agitation talked into Mr. Davis's ear. He became even graver, rose and with a shout commanded attention. "Gentlemen, the custodian asks me to beg of you not to allow any more into this chamber. He says that there is danger of the floor collapsing."

The line halted. Men through its ranks quietly passed commands among the farmers and the march into the room ended.

A small group detached itself from the mass and started toward the low speaker's rostrum in the center of the hall. As they did so a member of the Resolutions Committee rose and in a strident voice shouted:

"Mr. Chairman, I move that all those carrying signs be ordered from the chamber."

Some of the signs read, "We are not radicals, we are not Reds, just Republicans"; "Ten million farmers can't be wrong"; "We want the McNary-Haugen bill, not Jardine"; "If we can't get it here, we'll go to Houston."

Mr. Smoot promptly gavelled down both the speaker and the march.

mur of dissent that rose. "We will hear all those who care to speak," he remarked.

Gov. Adam McMullen of Nebraska, a leader among the farm bloc, took the floor. He informed the committee the farmers came before it respectfully and as Republicans.

### Ask Share of Protection

"The farmers ask only for their share in the protective system that all other industries in this country have siding them," he said.

Other speakers followed. S. W. Thompson, president of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus; C. C. Talbot, president of the Farmers' Union of North Dakota, who declared the Republican Party had the "choice between forcing peonage on the American farmer or making them independent freeholders"; Judge A. C. Cavanaugh, president of the Missouri Cotton Growers Association, who described himself as a farmer and a manufacturer, "but unfortunately more a farmer than a manufacturer."

"We don't want you only to write into the platform that you are going to help the farmer, we farmers demand to know how you propose to go about it," Judge Cavanaugh asserted.

William Settle, general manager of the Farm Bureau organization, closed the presentation. He repeatedly raised cheers, by his defense of the McNary-Haugen bill and was given an echoing finale when he ended his speech with the declaration, "If you don't give us tariff protection then we will stop paying the tariff."

The march was over and as silent and promptly as they had entered, the large crowd of farmers, many of them in overalls, departed.

Mr. Smoot called a name and a speaker arose to urge recognition of a plank he advocated. The sitting again lapsed into casualness.

### Farmers Listen

Outside Convention Hall during the keynote speech was a minor convention made up of unofficial and voluntary delegates.

They were real farmers, browned by wind and sun, serious, dressed in country store clothes. The police kept them back from the street. The words of Simeon D. Fess, keynoter, were amplified by the loudspeaker.

The men of the soil listened intently, but their expression seldom changed. On their yellow badges, bearing the words "Relief for Farmers," most of them had a Lowden button. Their words were few even among themselves. A few of them glanced at some anti-Hoover literature placed in their hands, but for the most part they were impassively listening to the words of the keynoter. Even when Mr. Fess was speaking glowing words regarding agriculture they remained stolid. After it was passed and Mr. Fess had gone on to other policies, a few of them nodded and said something to their neighbors.

## Missouri to Guard Small Borrowers

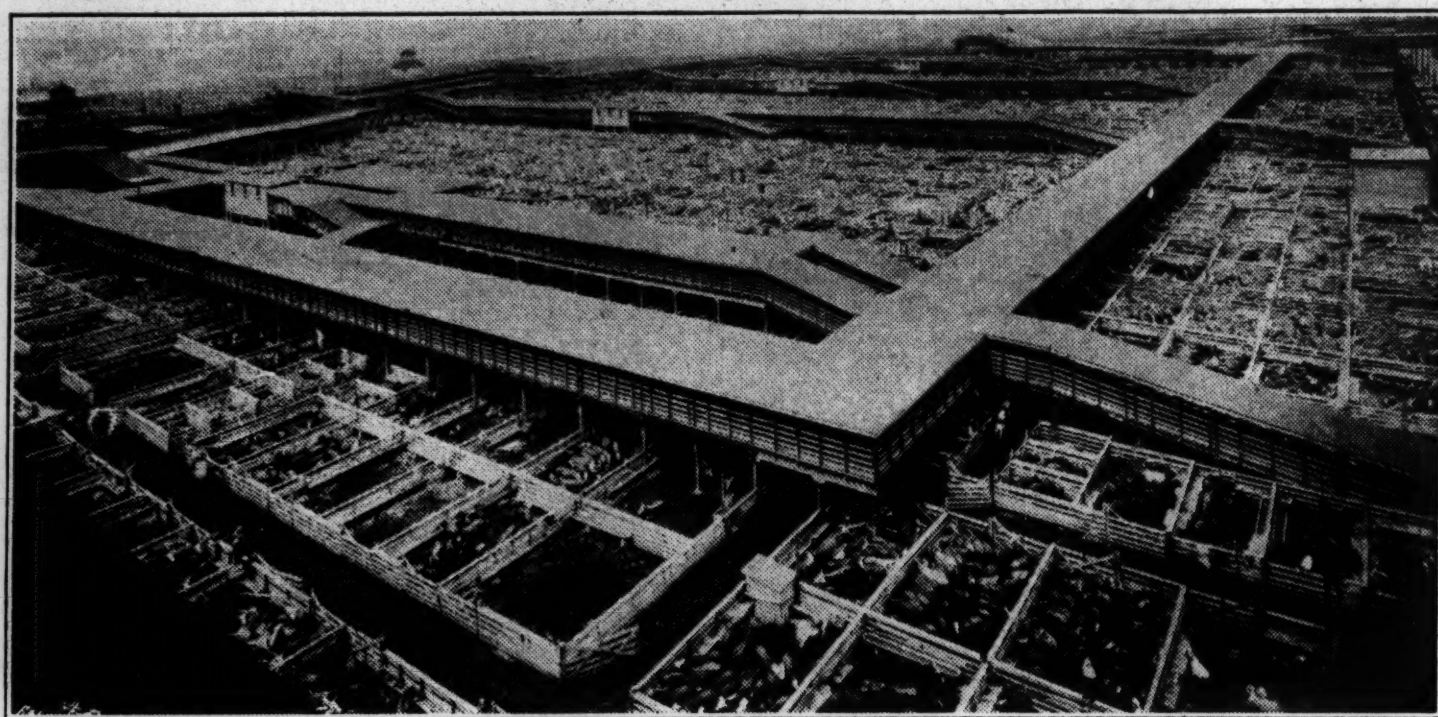
Kansas City Authorities Act to Thwart the Plans of Usurious Lenders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Plans for an extension to Kansas City and vicinity of a successful method of combating "loan sharks" and salary buyers were laid at a meeting here of representatives of railroads, the Better Business Bureau and the Russell Sage Foundation.

The method, reported to be operating satisfactorily in Illinois is for employers to ignore partial wage assignments of workers that have been made to usurious loan companies. Employers can ignore the assignments legally in Missouri, it was brought out. The plan does not involve any attempt to aid workers in refusing to pay back amounts they have borrowed, with legitimate interest, but rather to check the charging of excessive interest, amounting often to 250 or even 500 per cent. Under it, workers are advised to repay the principal of the loan, with 8 per cent interest, then to refuse to

## Kansas City Owes Much to Its Packing Industry



Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City Have Long Been a Triumvirate in the Packing Business, and Kansas City Especially With Its Location Near the Great Grazing Areas, Has Benefited Much by the Growth of the Industry in That City. The Stockyards Are of the Latest Type and Thousands of Visitors Are Shown Over Them Every Year.

## Kansas City Ready to Go Forward With \$2,250,000 Expansion Plan

Calls for Increasing Every Phase of Production, Transportation, Manufacturing and Marketing Over Five-Year Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Organization of Kansas City's industrial expansion plan calling for the expenditure of \$2,250,000 in five years is practically completed.

Separate divisions have been set up in the organization program dealing with every phase of production, transportation, marketing, and manufacturing.

The plan calls for assistance to established industries in finding better markets and in other ways, as well as effort to locate new industries here which could operate to advantage with a change of place or through the establishment of branches in this city or its immediate territory.

### Purpose of the Plan

"The objective," said W. H. Manss, director of the program, "is increased utilization of raw materials near the base of supplies, together with encouragement of additional production for which soil and climatic conditions are especially favorable. Study of a recent and extensive industrial survey of Greater Kansas City shows that any industrial expansion plan for this central has ramifications beyond the field of manufacturing and distribution. They extend into the field of production, where the raw material originates."

The products of Kansas City's factories today exceed \$675,000,000 a year and in addition the city does a wholesale business that has passed the \$1,000,000,000 mark.

Kansas City gained and has held

its place as a leading center of railroad transportation. In number of rail lines it is exceeded only by Chicago, being served by 12 trunk roads and more than double that number of subsidiary lines which branch out to form ready connections with other cities and towns and to penetrate the expansive farm territory tributary to Kansas City. This condition has explained the predominance of the wholesale and distribution business of the city.

### Packers Lead List

The packing industry was one of the first to gain prominence. It remains the chief manufacturing enterprise, and the value of its products in Greater Kansas City last year was more than \$254,000,000. Other industries which came in for considerable development included lumber, automobiles and accessories, manufacture of iron and steel products and the crude and refined oil business. The annual value of products of these combined industries now is in excess of \$130,000,000.

One development which shows both the rapid growth and trend of Kansas City industry is the flour milling business. Twenty-five years ago the annual output of Kansas City flour mills amounted to only 1,535,000 barrels. Today it is 7,500,000 barrels. Only two other cities in the United States, Minneapolis and Buffalo, exceed that showing.

The value of farm, live-stock, mineral and other products of the Tenth Federal Reserve District, of which the city is headquarters, is placed at

nearly \$3,500,000,000 for last year. In the wider territory of which the city is the chief industrial, financial and transportation point, total annual products are valued at approximately \$10,000,000,000.

An abundant supply of labor, power and fuel is an additional factor in the proposed development. There is, further, a plan, now well advanced, to bring to Kansas City from Texas additional supplies of natural gas for industrial use to be sold at lower rates than those now prevailing.

## Brookhart Charges Credit Power Abuse

Iowa Senator Says Economic Unrest Due to Autocracy of Federal Reserve Board

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La.—An act of Congress should regulate the rediscount rate of the federal reserve system; the rate should not be left to the discretion of the board, Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, urged in an address here before nearly 1000 members of the National Wholesale and Retail Grocers' Association in joint convention.

The control of credit under a monopoly established by state federal banking laws is the greatest cause of the economic discrimination and oppression of our times, he said.

"The combinations that control credit together with the deflationary policy of the federal reserve bank

are 65 per cent of the present cause of agricultural and mercantile depression," Brookhart said. He maintained that redemptive funds should not be permitted to remain at the disposal of "gamblers" and advocated co-operative organizations, such as he said existed in England.

## Kansas City Out to Beautify Area of War Memorial

Studies Plan of Developing Ground About \$3,000,000 Liberty Shaft

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Possibilities of extensive development of the area surrounding Kansas City's \$3,000,000 Liberty Memorial, dedicated by President Coolidge on Armistice Day, 1926, are being studied, looking toward realization of a harmonious setting for the community's tribute to its citizens who participated in the World War.

The central shaft of the memorial is designed to represent a "pillar of cloud by day, or fire by night," pointing the way to perpetual peace and good will. The illuminating effects about its top at night afford a beacon visible for many miles, while the shaft itself is impressive to the view in daylight hours.

The south approach is more nearly complete than the north. The latter has offered a problem for which solutions have been proposed in the form of artistic landscaping effects and even including a broader suggestion for a civic center development about the commanding hill on which the great shaft sets. The Union Station itself would readily form a unit of the proposed civic center. A new postoffice building to cost \$3,500,000 and to be located in the vicinity of the memorial and station, further emphasizes the possibilities of the plan.

The towering stone shaft, with its two wings at the base, is the first object to attract the visitor as he emerges from the Union Station, itself one of the Nation's notable railroad terminals. Voluntary contributions of more than \$2,000,000 were made by more than 80,000 people of Kansas City for erection of the memorial. The site, provided by the city, cost another \$1,000,000. H. Van Buren Magonigle of New York was the architect.

The central shaft rises more than 300 feet above the station plaza. The extreme length of the memorial is 600 feet and the towering north wall is nearly 500 feet long. East and west wing buildings are used, respectively, for patriotic and memorial meetings and as a World War museum.

### GENERAL MIRO RESIGNS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA—Gen. Arturo Miro has resigned as Governor of Chiriqui, Panama's largest province. General Miro renounced office two days after the arrival of Gen. Manuel Quintana, who resigned from the cabinet to support the Porras candidate, Dr. Jorge Boyd, for president. Miro's resignation is taken to mean he will remain loyal to Quintana.

## Seat Appeals by Allies Lose in Committee

Mrs. Willebrandt Presides Over Credentials Group

By a Staff Correspondent

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt presided at the Republican convention credentials committee meeting. She is the first woman to be given the chairmanship of an important committee at a national political convention.

The post proved more than an honor. Though the nomination of Mr. Hoover was conceded by the time the committee met, his opposition went through with its plans to contest for delegates, and Mrs. Willebrandt's job called for judgment, clear thinking and urbanity.

The first contest told the story of how the rest would go. This and the next brought on a fusillade of parliamentary usages. The initial vote was 36 to 15 to seat the temporary delegates from Florida, who had been conceded to Mr. Hoover previously by the National Committee. A motion to compromise on the next lot by giving both sets of delegates half a vote each lost, 34 to 16, and after that the minority did not ask for a roll call.

### Effect Immediate

The effect of the committee's decisions upon the oratory was immediate. Arms ceased to swing, deep-toned voices to thrill. The losing advocates became solemn, the winning side more militant. Finally the defeated pleader, who at first had overstepped his allotted time, became almost speechless. Where 10 minutes had not been enough he submitted his case "upon its merits" and was through in a minute.

The chief of the contesting delegation from Louisiana, following the Negro, Walter L. Cohen, did even better. He made his argument in the first of his set of contests, and sensing what was coming, told the committee if he lost on that he would count the rest lost, too.

Prospect of sitting up into the wee hours to accomplish what was forecast from the beginning did not appeal to the committee member from Oregon, who took off his collar and made himself right at home.

### "Speeches Wonderful"

"The speeches are wonderful," he told his fellow members, who included governors and congressmen. "But after spending three days on the train to get here, I don't see the necessity of staying up hours and hours to hear these lawyers. I'd rather hear Will Rogers. I move we vote on the entire lot in the book." The thought was tempting. But there was logic and practical politics. If the contestants were not given their day in court before the last tribunal of appeal, there would be outcries of the "steam roller." The committee voted to stay up late.

There was just one other woman on the credentials committee. She sat as far back from the front as she could. So the two women, the Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, and her colleague on the committee occupied its first and last seats.

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And that is not all! As further clinching assurance of The Commander's unmatched mountain climbing ability, it later swept up the heart-breaking, tortuous grade and over the top at 31 miles an hour, with 14 persons swarming upon its running boards (a total of 2296 pounds).

Automobile editors of Pittsburgh newspapers were passengers in The Commander and certified the exact speeds attained. Pittsburgh police certified the accuracy of the speedometer. Mayor L. S. Crawford of

Uniontown and scores of spectators observed the tests before dawn on May 26th.

### "A Ball of Fire"

—that's what one owner calls his Commander. "A 'hill hound,'" writes another. "It my Commander had claws it could climb trees," declares a third. When this World's Champion car can be bought for \$1435 f. o. b. factory, why be content with less?

Studebaker engineering genius, quality materials, precision manufacture and rigid inspections, permit you to drive your Commander or any other Studebaker-built car 40 miles an hour the day you buy it, and at top speed hour after hour later on. You need change motor oil but once in 2,500 miles.

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## Methodists in South See Dry Success

Safety Committee Says Wet Nominee Will Cost Democrats 500,000 Voters

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—With 200,000 voters signing an official protest to the Democratic convention against the nomination of a wet candidate, the Southland Committee of Safety, organized in the interest of the preservation of the Volstead Act and the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, has met with unprecedented success, according to H. M. DuBose, bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, chairman of the Southland Committee and president of the Tennessee Anti-Saloon League.

He declares that if a candidate whose personal and official record and acts brand him as a wet should be nominated at Houston, the Democratic Party will lose 500,000 or more of its adherents in the South. Bishop DuBose, commenting upon the purpose of Southland's Committee of Safety's protest, says:

"Success of the Southland Committee of Safety's protest against the nomination of a wet candidate for the Presidency of the United States has gone far beyond the early expectation of its promoters. We had knowledge of the unrest and bitter resentment in all the South against the effort to nominate a candidate for

President against the Eighteenth Amendment, and against our ideals of temperance and prohibition; but we were not prepared for the spontaneous movement with which the Christian Democracy of these states has sought to express itself in a written and ratified protest.

"In one month, the Southland Committee has recorded 200,000 protests and returns are coming in at the rate of up to 10,000 daily. More than 25,000 were recorded in a single day. This list is exclusive of the one being secured in Texas, where it is expected that 200,000 will be registered.

"Besides these lists, a collateral list of 150,000 has been reported in connection with the primary vote in certain of the states which are being canvassed. These will total not less than 500,000 voters, the thousands of whom are not only protesting against a wet candidate, but who are pledged to vote against such a candidate, no matter what character of platform he may stand upon."

## Rocket Airplane Has First Flight

Machine Travels 300 Meters From Summit of the Rhön Mountains

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
BERLIN.—The first flight with a rocket airplane was accomplished by Fritz Stamer from Wasserkuppe, the principal summit of the Rhön Mountains, located in Central Germany. This type of airplane uses the gas pressure of rockets fired off from its hull as a means of propulsion instead of a gasoline engine, in the same way as the Opel motorcar recently shown here.

The airplane is said to have made a flight of 300 meters propelled by rockets and then to have gently glided down to the ground. New experiments will be made in three to four weeks time.

Meanwhile the rocket airplane "Grasmuecke" (Grasshopper), built by Rhab Katzenstein in the airplane works at Cassel, is nearing completion. The flight with this airplane promises to be of a more serious nature than that made in the Rhön Mountains.

This airplane has its tail on front

of the wings in order that the rockets, which are contained in a construction fixed to the rear of the wings, should not damage any part of the machine when fired off. For the present this airplane will also be equipped with a 35-horsepower Anzani engine. After having gained a certain height the engine will be throttled and the rockets fired off. If the latter system of propulsion proves successful the engine will be taken out again.

## Criminal Court Delays Blamed on Obsolete Law

Credit Men Are Advised That Statutes Must Be Modernized and Codified

SEATTLE.—Prosecution of criminals in the federal courts is being retarded by the existence of thousands of unnecessary and obsolete laws, it was said in an address delivered at the convention of the National Association of Credit Men by Maxwell S. Mattuck, eastern counsel of the association and chairman of the business men's committee of the National Crime Commission.

Mr. Mattuck said that the federal crime statutes need to be modernized and codified, and that many duplicated and out-of-date laws should be removed in order that the overworked federal judiciary and prosecution forces may concentrate their efforts on activities which lie properly within their scope.

W. S. Swingle, manager of the association's foreign credit department, addressing the convention, said that a comprehensive marshaling of the world's credit information is one of the most practical means of improving foreign trade relations being undertaken by the national association.

Slight Loss on Foreign Credits  
T. J. Whearty, of the National Carbon Company, Inc., New York, informed the association that credit loss in well-managed export business was less than one-half of 1 per cent.

He said that business houses maintaining both domestic and foreign credit departments have shown higher percentages of loss in domestic sales than in foreign transactions. According to Mr. Whearty, credit is one of the chief factors in the strong foreign competition which is keeping many United States firms out of the export field.

Political and military events of recent weeks, said Prof. M. M. Skinner, of University of Washington, justify the prediction that the organization of a central government in China is closer at hand than its most enthusiastic prophets have considered possible.

Speaking of Chinese industries, Professor Skinner said that the industrialism of China has not progressed far in a material way, although its influence as an idea has penetrated deep into the heart of old China.

Results Obtained Compared  
John Elliott Byrne, counsel for the association in the middle West, outlined results obtained in the nationwide campaign being waged against commercial criminals by the association.

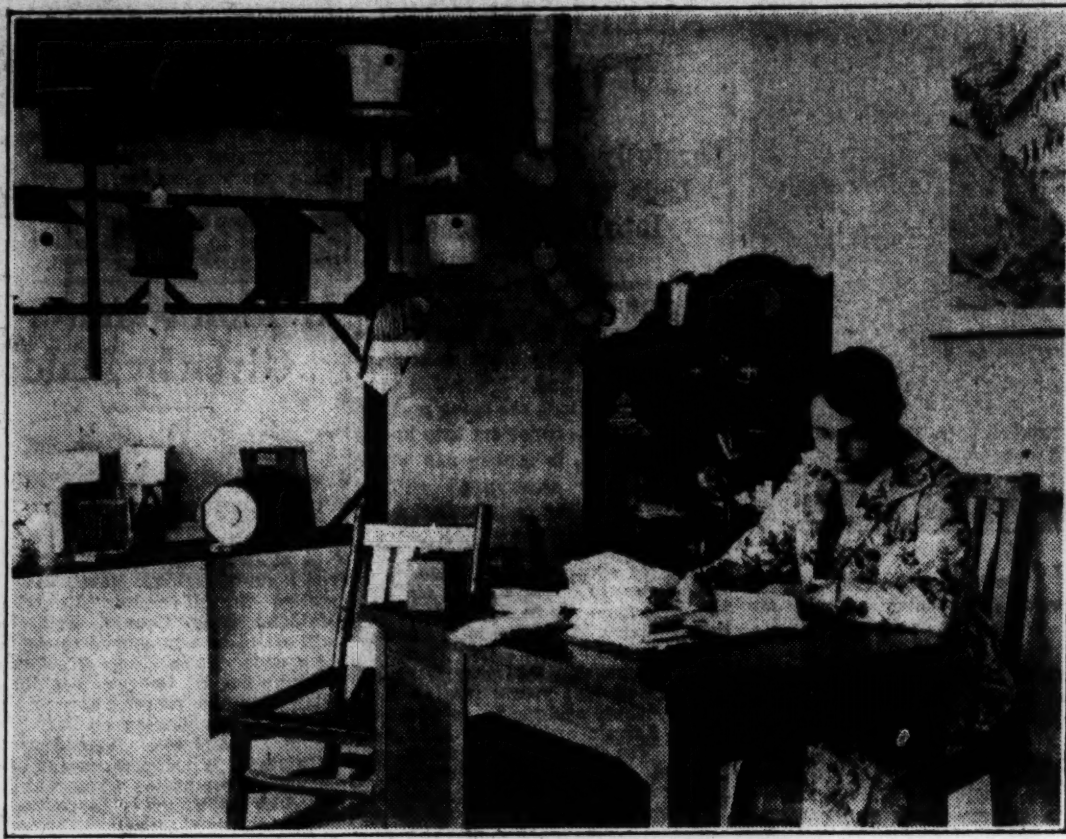
Comparing criminal prosecution efforts conducted by the state authorities in a large middle Western city with the activities of the credit association in the central part of the United States, Mr. Byrne said that 3 per cent of the complaints of felonies made to the state authorities in the city in question resulted in convictions, and that 28 per cent of commercial fraud complaints made to the National Association of Credit Men were carried through to convictions.

RAIL MOTOR-TRUCKING EXTENSION ADVISED

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK.—Motor trucking by the railroads as a part of the de-

## She'll Tell You All About Birds



This is Mrs. Charles J. Anderson, who, with Mr. Anderson, has taken great interest in the birds of New England, and who have established residence on a tract of land near Springfield, Mass., for the special study, care and protection of the New England species.

## Friend Builds Park for Birds With Everything to Help Them

Springfield (Mass.) Man Sets Aside Acres for Their Use, Erects Cottage as School for Teaching About Them

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The unique example of a private home located, planned and arranged throughout with the paramount idea of hospitality to birds and education of the rising generation in the care of birds, and the fostering of wild life is afforded by the estate of Charles J. Anderson of Springfield.

For a number of years Mr. Anderson, a Springfield business man, has been deeply interested in birds, so much so that he was the prime agent in establishing a bird garden on the home department grounds of the Eastern States Exposition, where it serves as an object-lesson to hundreds of thousands of people. His home grounds in the Forest Park district were given over to birds. There were gained valuable experience and information to be passed on to others. But more space and fuller resources were desired.

Looking about for an ideal situation, Mr. Anderson chose a site on the shore of a pond, nearly surrounded by woodlands in a neighborhood where much had already been done to attract and protect birds. Two teachers had built a cottage that they used for ministering to birds and supplementing the facilities at school for instruction of pupils in the subject. Close by, too, was a wooded tract of four acres turned into a bird sanctuary by another woman.

Alongside these properties Mr. An-

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It's to your advantage to buy no refrigerator without first investigating "Refrigeration with Gas."  
Call on your gas company for demonstrations of refrigeration, cooking, water heating, house heating, incineration and other uses for GAS—THE BETTER FUEL.

For the information of the people of New England a series of messages, of which this is one, is being published by the gas industry of New England. They contain interesting facts about GAS—THE BETTER FUEL—and its importance in your home and business.

## Value of Credit Efficiency Emphasized by Herbert Hoover

Finds American Business Acquiring Credit Conscience—Selects Elimination of Waste as Keynote to Increase in Profitable Productivity

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU  
NEW YORK.—"Herbert Hoover on Credit," an article by Chester H. McCall appearing in Credit, monthly magazine of the National Association of Credit Men, quotes Mr. Hoover as saying that American business is acquiring a credit conscience.

"It will not be a surprise," Mr. Hoover is reported to have said, "when the credit fraternity lifts itself to the dignity of a profession," indicating that the word "profession" called for a sense of responsibility to the community and insisted upon a high degree of service.

The article is the first of a series in which important phases of credit will be discussed by leaders in American business.

Utilization of Water Resources  
"Herbert Hoover," says the author, "after careful analysis selected 'elimination of waste' as the keynote to increased profitable productivity," and he lists the essentials as follows:

"Increased adequacy of railway transportation by improved equipment and methods, and the establishment of better co-operation; vigorous utilization of our water resources for cheaper transportation of bulk commodities, flood control, reclamation and power; enlarged electrification of the country for the saving of fuel and labor; reduction of the great waste of booms and slumps of the 'business cycle' with their intermittent waves of unemployment and bankruptcy; reduction of seasonal variations in employment in construction and other industries; re-

duction of waste in manufacture and distribution through the establishment of standards of quality, simplification of grades, dimensions and performance in nontyler articles of commerce, through the reduction of unnecessary varieties, more uniform business documents such as specifications, bills of lading, warehouse receipts, etc.; development of pure and applied scientific research as the foundation of genuine labor-saving devices, better processes, and sounder methods; development of co-operative marketing and better terminal facilities for agricultural products in order to reduce the waste in agricultural distribution; stimulation of commercial arbitration in order to eliminate the wastes of litigation; reduction of the waste arising from industrial strife between employers and employees."

Business Founded on Credit  
"Mr. Hoover," the author continues, "has always been very positive in his belief on the paramount importance of credit in our economic and business structure, and is today an ardent supporter of every organized effort to facilitate and promote efficiency in our national and international credit system."

"It is interesting to know," the article points out, "that the man who has done more than any other statesman to bring business into successful co-operative contact with the expansive forces of our Government believes that the time is fast approaching when the man who doesn't know credit won't know business."

## STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK

### "Good morning, motor"

"Anything else, darling?"  
"You certainly are good to me."

MORNING, RED. Say, Red, help me to put up a job on the Boss, will you? He isn't going to use me today—just

drove down for some gas. Tell him you'd like to give me the once-over. Offer to drive him up to the house and then bring me back. The point is, the Madam bought some cheap oil last week and it's nearly ruined me. If I don't get rid of it and get some of your good old medium, I'm going to be in trouble. Already my crank shaft is squeaking and my bearings are squealing. If the boss starts to argue, draw a little of the oil from my crank case and show it to him. Ask him how I'm taking the hills. That'll make him blush. You are the only one who understands my innards and how much I need the best gas and oil. Go to it, Red."

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If you drive one of the new high compression motors, or an older model with carbon in the cylinders, try Socony Special Gasoline. It eliminates knocking, improves pick-up and gives you an extra lift of power on the steep hills. It works as well in spring and summer as in winter. Like Socony Gasoline and Socony Motor Oil, Socony Special is tested thirteen times before it reaches your car.

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## 6000-MILE FLIGHT BEGINS AS TEST OF RELIABILITY

Pilot Leaves New York Over Established Routes to Learn Conditions

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The degree of safety to which flying has attained in the United States, the condition of aviation equipment and airports and the regularity of schedules over established air routes will be investigated by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician of the Prudential Insurance Company, now en route on the first leg of a 6000-mile flight over the air mail lines.

Dr. Hoffman's trip will occupy several weeks and provide material for a comprehensive report on the status and the reliability of transportation by air in the United States. He will fly first to San Francisco; thence to Seattle and to Los Angeles. Later on his trip will take him to Salt Lake City, Kansas City and then back to Buffalo.

Dr. Hoffman said he believed commercial aviation is on the eve of remarkable development, and that within 10 years there will be notable progress in aviation in the United States.

"The airplane will not take the place of the railroads, and the automobile will not supersede travel by rail," Dr. Hoffman said. "But the airplane will provide another means of travel, and one that is very enjoyable. Already we have 30 established air lines operating over 15,000 miles of territory.

"Flying is far superior as a means of travel to either rail or boat. The view from the air is superb, and there is no better way of becoming acquainted with the general characteristics of a territory than by flying over it.

"At the present time the high cost of travel by air—about 12 cents a mile to the passenger—is hindering its popularity. Reduction of passenger rates should help greatly in making air travel popular with the general public.

"Aviation has now reached the point in this country where anyone may fly without apprehension. The four fundamental points to be considered in making a flight are: the airplane shall be a licensed machine, in the hands of a licensed pilot, and that it be flown over established air routes using established airports. Flying under such conditions is as safe as any other means of travel.

Dr. Hoffman said he believed that for transoceanic flying the airplane would be found of greatest value, while the airplane is better adapted for flying over land.

"Large airplanes carrying from 100 to 200 passengers each will be found to be the most practical in transoceanic operation," he said. "The airplane has a great future in ocean flying. For land travel, an ordinary airplane carrying 10 or 12 passengers can be operated with profit."

He declared that if and when the project for constructing seven "islands" or "airports" along the Atlantic route is worked out, transatlantic flying "will be found within reach of the general public."

## Governor Reopens Transit Situation

Massachusetts Executive Says Ownership of Boston "El" Should Be Determined

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

BOSTON—The issue of determining control for the Boston Elevated Railway, whether private ownership or an extension of public control for the metropolitan transit system, has been reopened in the Massachusetts Legislature by Alvan T. Fuller, Governor.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Elevated Railway, which was held at the Hotel Marlborough, the Governor, in his opening address, declared that the issue of ownership of the "El" should be determined.

He said that the issue of ownership of the "El" should be determined by the people of the Commonwealth, and that the Legislature should not pass any law which would determine the ownership of the "El" without the consent of the people.

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## Women's College to Pay Attention to the Individual

New Bennington, Vt., Institution to Get Away From Stereotyped Instruction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Particular attention to interests and problems of the individual student rather than arbitrary classification by types and groups; marked emphasis on student initiative and special investigation of the difficult problems of adjustment which face women today will be outstanding features of the policy of the new women's college to be opened at Bennington, Vt., in 1930, according to Dr. Robert D. Leigh, president-elect of the institution. Dr. Leigh will pass the summer and fall in Europe, where he will make a particular study of higher education.

Its policy of giving particular attention to the individual student is based on the recognition that the student's own interests should be the solid basis for determining the work of the curriculum, he said. "Theoretically, at least, modern education is directed to intellectual ends, will make a most significant contribution to the problem of the liberal arts college," he said.

"In the classroom of the average undergraduate liberal arts college we find the initiative, organizing experience and enthusiasm is furnished chiefly by the instructors, while the students play an essentially passive part, displaying little initiative, only occasional enthusiasm and a moderate degree of energy or self-direction."

"Step outside the classroom, however, and an amazingly different picture is presented. We find the students playing the leading part in the multitude of athletic, social, publishing and other student activities. This quality in college life has proved to be the most baffling problem of the liberal arts college."

Each One to Benefit

"To organize a college with the essential purpose of eliminating this dualism is the purpose which is foremost in the thought of those who are organizing Bennington College. Such a program means beginning with the students' own interests and providing for them a thorough program of work extending over two, three or more years."

"On the one hand, the students will have more to say regarding the educational program, carried on within their dwelling halls and in the classroom than is possible in the present college. On the other hand, members of the faculty will have much more to say regarding the organized activities of the students outside of the classroom."

Dr. Leigh declared that Bennington College would endeavor to "build from the ground up on the basis of a set of consistent educational ideas."

TWO WOMEN WAITING TO FLY OVER ATLANTIC

TREPASSEY, N. F. (P)—Two more attempts to raise the monoplane Friendship from the harbor and take off for Europe this morning were unsuccessful. After the second try the plane was moored in the harbor.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F. (P)—Cheered by the auspicious start of her projected transatlantic flight, Miss Mabel B. Bell, who landed here in the monoplane Columbia after a successful 1100 mile hop from New York, had high hope of an early takeoff for the other side.

FERRIES LINK COUNTRIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia will be linked with Washington State by a wide variety of ferry routes this year, as the result of the inauguration of new services. While no special services existed a few years ago for carrying American automobiles to Vancouver Island, ferry routes will be used for the purpose this year. The newest service will be operated between Victoria and Edmonds, outside Seattle, and will carry passengers as well as automobiles.

In addition, services will be operated from Victoria to Port Angeles, and from Sidney to Anacortes.

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## Women's College to Pay Attention to the Individual

New Bennington, Vt., Institution to Get Away From Stereotyped Instruction

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Particular attention to interests and problems of the individual student rather than arbitrary classification by types and groups; marked emphasis on student initiative and special investigation of the difficult problems of adjustment which face women today will be outstanding features of the policy of the new women's college to be opened at Bennington, Vt., in 1930, according to Dr. Robert D. Leigh, president-elect of the institution. Dr. Leigh will pass the summer and fall in Europe, where he will make a particular study of higher education.

Its policy of giving particular attention to the individual student is based on the recognition that the student's own interests should be the solid basis for determining the work of the curriculum, he said. "Theoretically, at least, modern education is directed to intellectual ends, will make a most significant contribution to the problem of the liberal arts college," he said.

"In the classroom of the average undergraduate liberal arts college we find the initiative, organizing experience and enthusiasm is furnished chiefly by the instructors, while the students play an essentially passive part, displaying little initiative, only occasional enthusiasm and a moderate degree of energy or self-direction."

"Step outside the classroom, however, and an amazingly different picture is presented. We find the students playing the leading part in the multitude of athletic, social, publishing and other student activities. This quality in college life has proved to be the most baffling problem of the liberal arts college."

Each One to Benefit

"To organize a college with the essential purpose of eliminating this dualism is the purpose which is foremost in the thought of those who are organizing Bennington College. Such a program means beginning with the students' own interests and providing for them a thorough program of work extending over two, three or more years."

"On the one hand, the students will have more to say regarding the educational program, carried on within their dwelling halls and in the classroom than is possible in the present college. On the other hand, members of the faculty will have much more to say regarding the organized activities of the students outside of the classroom."

Dr. Leigh declared that Bennington College would endeavor to "build from the ground up on the basis of a set of consistent educational ideas."

TWO WOMEN WAITING TO FLY OVER ATLANTIC

TREPASSEY, N. F. (P)—Two more attempts to raise the monoplane Friendship from the harbor and take off for Europe this morning were unsuccessful. After the second try the plane was moored in the harbor.

HARBOR GRACE, N. F. (P)—Cheered by the auspicious start of her projected transatlantic flight, Miss Mabel B. Bell, who landed here in the monoplane Columbia after a successful 1100 mile hop from New York, had high hope of an early takeoff for the other side.

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## New College Leader

President of Bennington College for Women at Bennington, Vt.

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## DANES INVITE AMERICAN BOYS TO VISIT THEM

Carefully Selected Party of Lads to Be Welcomed Into Danish Homes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Four hundred boys from the United States have been invited to visit homes in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway this summer. Preparations are being made to receive the excursionists into homes where English is spoken and where they will be entertained without charge, according to information received by the Bureau of Education.

The boys were chosen by the principals of secondary schools and by the Directory of Boys of all Nations, Boston, from the best American correspondents of the "Friend Abroad" club.

The excursion this year is an extension of last year's trip to Denmark, where athletic meets of American, British, and Danish boys were held. The King of Denmark witnessed and expressed interest in many soccer, football, baseball, and folk-dance contests, in which the boys participated. Six of the American boys last year gave vivid descriptions of American school life before the National Association of Education of Denmark, and many of them visited schools and gave talks on American life and activities.

Mr. Winship expects that Alanson B. Houghton, Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain, Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Minister, the Bishop of Chelmsford, and perhaps Alvan T. Fuller, Governor of Massachusetts, will attend the unveiling. Governor Fuller, a native of Malden, was a contributor to the project.

MANITOBA ENFORCES THE "PADLOCK LAW"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—For the first time since the new liquor regulations came into force in Manitoba, the "padlock law" was invoked, when a provincial police court magistrate ordered the closing of an alleged drinking resort on the city's outskirts, for an indeterminate period.

The Liquor Control Act permits a magistrate to order the closing of any place against which two or more breaches of the act have been registered in the preceding 12 months. The occupant of the place just closed was convicted three times in that period. It may be reopened only when the magistrate is satisfied that there has been a change of ownership.

"Y" EXECUTIVE NAMED

The Boston Y. M. C. A. announces the appointment of Robert R. Dennison of Warren, O., as dormitory secretary. Mr. Dennison will have charge of the program work for the 300 men who live in the Huntington Avenue "Y" building.

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## PUBLICITY MAN TELLS HOW HE AIDED UTILITIES

Former Associated Press Editor "Asserts" Success of His Efforts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—William G. Grant, director, Texas Public Service Information, told the Federal Trade Commission, investigating public utilities, how he had retained his connection with the Associated Press while running the publicity bureau of gas, electric and telephone companies in Texas and sent out articles through that news medium.

Mr. Grant said that 80,000 copies of leaflets dealing with gas, electric, telephone, and power interests had been introduced into Texas high schools for use of the students, such leaflets having been asked for by 350 of the State's 1000 high schools. He took issue with Robert E. Healy, chief counsel of the commission, that the utilities had not acted in the best interests of the school children and the public in its activities.

"Asserts" His Success

To one question, regarding the amount of free publicity which he had secured for utilities through the press, Mr. Grant said that he did not "admit" the success of this work, but "asserted" it. Between May, 1927, and May, 1928, Texas newspapers reprinted as news, 21,035 column inches of material originating in the weekly bulletin of his bureau, Mr. Grant said, without showing the origin of the copy. In addition, special material which he sent out was used by the Associated Press, the United Press, and the Scripps Howard newspapers to the amount of 11,586 inches, making a total of 32,621 inches.

"When did you leave the Associated Press?" Mr. Grant was asked at the outset.

"June 1, 1927," he replied. "But I'm still on the payroll of the Associated Press as relief editor. I work on fat nights. I have offered the Associated Press numerous stories which they have asked for, and most of which they have used."

Mr. Grant explained that he was doing his best to write the public utility viewpoint into his news stories. He had written editorials last July for the Dallas Times Herald dealing with similar topics.

A speech of George E. Lewis, executive manager, Rocky Mountain Committee on Public Utility Information, was read into the minutes, delivered before a session of utility executives in Texas in February. Mr. Lewis urged executives to cultivate friendships with newspaper editors.

Advised to Cultivate Editors

"Make a practice of dropping into the newspaper office," Mr. Lewis said. "If you have a choice bit of scandal or happen to have knowl-

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## MOST OF WORLD STILL UNKNOWN, EXPLORER FINDS

Dr. Hamilton Rice Says Airplane to Be Big Help in Mapping Dark Areas

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK.—The work of exploring the surface of the earth and compiling verified and corrected data about the important continents and oceans is going to receive great impetus with the development of air transportation, according to Dr. Hamilton Rice, South American explorer, who has just arrived here from Southampton on the Leviathan of the United States Lines.

With only two-sevenths properly mapped, there remains five-sevenths still to be measured and charted before we have a true picture of the world we live in, he declared. Dr. Rice has just completed the last report and check of the maps he made during his South American explorations, which were begun 25 years ago, when he explored and roughly marked out 500,000 square miles of what was then little known territory in Brazil, Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru. The last of this work of the explorations was so greatly facilitated two years ago by use of a small hydroplane and a sending and receiving radio set, Dr. Rice said, that all doubts were removed as to the practicability of going ahead with similar exploration work and map-making elsewhere.

The next big step in furthering exploration work, he said, will be to establish in a sufficient number of schools of higher learning departments which will teach exploration.

His visit to London, Dr. Rice said, was to confer with heads of the Royal Geographical Society regarding maps of land he explored in South America that were compiled from sketches and photographs made from the hydroplane. While much additional exploring might well be done in the territory in which he worked, he added, his 25 years' work has resulted in a general outline of corrected data now being in the hands of both the Royal Geographical Society and American Geographical Society.

## Young Serbs Visit Earthquake Area

Good Cheer Brought by Children to Stricken Bulgarian Comrades

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
BELGRADE.—A group of Serbian boys and girls recently visited the earthquake area of Bulgaria on a mission of good will and friendship. They were in Philippopolis, the second largest city in Bulgaria and one of the cities that suffered most severely on the greatest South-slay school holiday, that in honor of Cyril and Methodius, the Serbian and Bulgarian youth honored the two brothers, who centuries ago gave the first written alphabet to the Slavs, by joining in a common celebration and by singing common folk songs and dancing common folk dances.

The Serbian youth also took to Bulgaria with them a considerable sum of money which they had collected from their Serbian schoolmates. This they distributed among the Bulgarian children in the earthquake area. Besides this the Serbian visitors invited a number of the Bulgarian children, who had been deprived of their homes through the earthquake, to come to Serbia, and spend the summer vacation as guests in Serbian homes.

Thus by actual contact in work and play, in songs and excursions, in national and religious festivals, the Serbian and Bulgarian youth learn that they are very similar to each other and that it will be much better for them to be friends than enemies.

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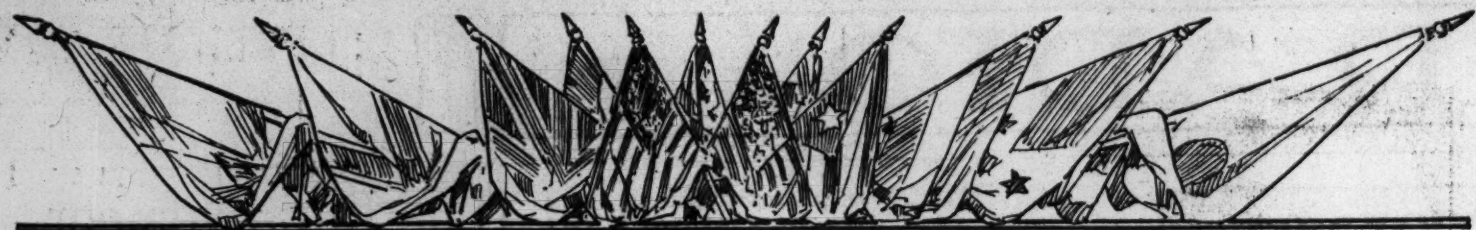
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## Flag Day in More Than National Aspect

ON THE mauve-gray docks of that inland harbor at the southern end of Lake Michigan I stood one day watching the smoke plumes from the little red tugs which nosed up and down the hemmed-in Chicago River. It was a familiar scene—tugs, fishing craft, floating lumber, dove-colored seagulls, a vista of bridges on around the bend for the many streets crossing the river, the whole thing deep in a canyon of high-shouldered grain elevators; for here is treasure of the vast hinterland of the northwest farmers, and this busy harbor lies in the very heart of the states. A deep-throated whistle, and I saw the bridges going up, one after another. An incoming ship from the blue lake beyond—probably a freighter from beyond the Sault Ste. Marie, bearing store from yet further west. She drew near, ushered into the canyon by a faithful tug. But she somehow had a different look. And then I saw, and my heart leaped at the sight, that she flew a foreign flag! Through the St. Lawrence and down the Great Lakes she had come—direct from Norway!

A grist of newspaper headlines could not have told the thing so vividly as did that rippling bit of bunting on her stern—since then become a familiar sight in Chicago harbor. Two countries had come together in the heart of the middle West, with the presence of their two flags upon that inland waterway. And is not that the message of the flag? What brings a more actual sense of the presence of the nation itself than does the presence of its flag?

**A Special Unfurling**  
With the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes on June 14, its one hundred and fifty-first birthday, there are set going thousands of celebrations of national Flag Day, from the Pine Tree State to the Land of the Seminoles, from the shores of the Potomac to the golden Gate. It is the birthday of a symbol which, as it

enters its fourth half-century, is holding an honored place in the company of emblems, wherever nations are assembled for trade, for social intercourse, or for discussion of human welfare.

Whether or not the Betsy Ross tradition be founded on fact, the beginnings of the Flag of the United States mean much to every American. During the Revolution the Colonial troops carried only regimental or company flags, so there were literally dozens of flags in the Continental Army. In 1775 a white flag with a pine tree in the center and a motto, "An Appeal to Heaven," was suggested to Congress by Washington. This standard, familiar to New England, was unofficially used for a time. The first official flag, dating from December, 1775, was hoisted by Washington over his camp in Cambridge, and by John Paul Jones over the fleet early in 1776. It had 13 alternate red and white stripes, representing the United Colonies, with the "King's colors," the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, in a blue canton. It has been called "a flag not of separation but of protest."

In those days it was often designated the "Congress Colors" or the "Cambridge Flag," and is officially known today as the Grand Union Flag. It waved over forts and ships for a year and a half, long after the "King's colors" in it became an anachronism. On June 14, 1777, Congress officially adopted the first Stars and Stripes, passing the following:

Resolved: That the flag of the 13 United States be 13 stripes, alternate red and white; that the Union be 13 stars, white in a blue field, representing a new constellation.

Flag Day in the United States came into being as long ago as 1886, with local celebrations. These grew until in 1894 an American Flag Day Association was formed. In 1896 the date of celebration was changed from the third Saturday in June to June 14, that being the date of the adoption by Congress. The na-

tional organization was formed the same year. Now the governors of the states set aside by proclamation June 14 as a day for displaying and honoring the national emblem.

A bright piece of bunting: how much it comes to mean! As the years of a nation go forward the significance of the symbol is enriched, because of the flag's presence in public events, also in experiences precious to the individual. It floats over Fort McHenry, and Francis Scott Key writes "The Star Spangled Banner" for all the world to hear. Borne aloft while devastating battles wracked the North and South, it has won in the hearts of men today a right to stand for a high ideal of unity. In time of national stress and in time of building for intelligent peace it floats overhead as a symbol for devotion. Whatever its design—how much the flag means to the one who calls it his own!

**Message of Friendliness**

More than any generation the language of flags today speaks in terms of international "friendliness." He who has passed along the quays of a great ocean port and seen the ships of all nations elbowed in together, must surely have been struck to find his own flag in such a far-companioned fellowship. The United States, Great Britain, Denmark, Brazil, Japan—10, 11, 12—and off yonder many more! Beyond the home shores one is likely to think more about such things. The flags become living symbols of the fellowship of nations, and one notes with joyous gratitude that one's flag takes an honored place, or wins the heartfelt courtesy of other lands.

Will you who were in New York during the days of 1917-18 soon forget Fifth Avenue as the "Avenue of the Allies"? Can an assemblage of flags wave together in deeply felt unity without bringing about a feeling of harmony which is fundamental and lasting? To be sure, certain flags were not there; but the concept of reaching hands across the sea was

spread by that symbolic band of floating color. Then combine with this the recent reception of the Bremen flag in New York City, with the less familiar joining of flags prominently displayed, and the picture of overseas unity is more complete.

Recently I stood in the upper gallery of the Pan-American Union Building in Washington. Above me hung in double row the flags of the 21 New World republics. It does one good to see and think about such things. And of a truth, he who passed beneath the 21 flags flying in Havana last winter must have enriched his idea of his own flag's significance in world affairs for having seen. When Lindbergh was in Paris, the sight and thought of the Stars and Stripes flying with the Tricolor was a renewed pledge of mutual loyalty.

In the minds of many men has come realization of a need for an international emblem to symbolize the co-operation of nations working for the good of humanity. It seems a natural unfoldment in an era building an increasingly intelligent international consciousness. The presence of an emblem of nations working in company with this new symbol belonging to each and to all, may be a thrilling sight awaiting us just around the corner of this fourth half-century of Old Glory's history.

Woodrow Wilson in his Flag Day address of June 14, 1914, sounds a far-reaching message of the significance of a nation's flag. Of the Stars and Stripes he says:

"It is henceforth to stand for self-possession, for dignity, for the assertion of the right of one nation to serve the other nations of the world—an emblem that will not condescend to be used for purposes of aggression and self-aggrandizement; that is too great to be debased by selfishness; that has vindicated its right to be honored by all nations of the world and feared by none who do righteousness."

M. J. T.

## German Battle Cruiser Moltke Raised and Towed to Dry Dock

Monster Vessel, 610 Feet Long, 90 Broad, to Be Broken Up, Was Floated Upside Down for 250 Miles, From Scapa Flow to Rosyth

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**

LEITH, Scot.—After lying under the waters of Scapa Flow, Orkney Isles, where she sank after being scuttled in 1918, the monster German battle cruiser Moltke has been raised and successfully towed 250 miles to the Firth of Forth. She is now moored in the Admiralty dry dock at Rosyth near here for convenience in breaking up.

The journey was begun on a recent Friday afternoon and by Monday at the same time, when two divers came up to report that no loose chains or tacklings were fouling the lock gates, with only the docking to be done. The following day, when the spring tide gave the calculated 41 feet of water in the dry dock, as against the normal 38 feet, the Moltke also lay 41 feet in the water. Additional air, however, was pumped in to raise her the few inches necessary to carry her over the dock sill; then by pulling, pushing and coaxing she was brought successfully to where she now lies on her own turrets and conning tower.

**A Remarkable Feat**

The marvelous character of this feat is not appreciated until it is understood that the great vessel came all these miles floating bottom upwards and in charge of the three most powerful tugs obtainable. Fitted on her upturned keel were two temporary "deck" houses, one of which contained an air compressing plant which put in several hours' duty each day making up the air which was being constantly lost through her strained and rusty seams.

The passing of this once mighty thing, 610 feet long by 90 feet across, and looking more like the carcass of some monstrous whale than a ship, attracted much interest on both shores as she came up the Firth of Forth.

The voyage, though ending successfully, had its anxious moments. Crossing the Pentland Firth seas were encountered that caused the upturned ship to roll 13½ degrees. In ordinary circumstances this would pass unnoticed, but the floating

power of the Moltke depended upon the preservation of the air lock within. Every boy toying with an inverted glass over water has learned a little of this theory and most boys have raised or tilted such a diving bell to watch how far they may do so without the water rushing in.

**An Anxious Time**

Getting her between the piers of the Forth Bridge was also an anxious time. One of the tugs just touched the rock (Inchgarvie) upon which the central pier stands, but no damage was done. On the now rising tide the Moltke was floated through, broadside on, and about two hours more saw her safely moored in Rosyth Dockyard.

The raising of the ship was accomplished by Messrs. Cox & Danks, Ltd., London, who with the utmost patience and skill have salvaged practically the whole of the scuttled fleet at Scapa Flow. To bring up and run ashore an ordinary torpedo boat has become, to them, a mere commonplace event. The raising of the Moltke, however, has thus far been their greatest feat and probably is a world record in ship salvage.

The towing was done by a German firm, one of whose vessels, Seefalke, is said to be the most powerful tug afloat and whose Diesel engines can develop 4000 horsepower. A London tug also assisted.

Doubtless the crew of eight, including two divers, who manned this unique craft on her last voyage, have now found more comfortable quarters than the "deck" house on the very unattractive, shell-encrusted and rusty keel where escaping air made every little pool of water seem to boil.

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## Emperor and Empress of Japan Hold Garden Party at Shinjuku

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
TOKYO.—For the first time since he became Emperor, His Imperial Majesty and the Empress were hosts at a garden party to the diplomatic corps, distinguished Japanese and the foreign correspondents stationed in Japan. The garden parties of the Court, one at chrysanthemum time and the other when the cherry blossoms are at their best, are two of the outstanding events of the year, since they are the only times when the Emperor and Empress mingle with foreigners and Japanese other than high officials.

The gardens of the Shinjuku Palace, one of several palaces in Tokyo,

have been the scene of the cherry blossom party in April for a number of years. They are beautifully landscaped with rolling hills and little lakes, so that the bright colors of kimono and the more gorgeous coloring of court and military uniforms from every nation of the world vie with the blossoms.

Strict etiquette governs the costumes of the guests, all of whom arrive before the imperial couple. Led by the Court Chamberlain, Their Imperial Majesties stroll along a predetermined route among their guests. They are followed by the Emperor's younger brothers, by other imperial princes, by foreign ambassadors and ministers and by a

small group of Japanese with a certain court rank. Tea follows, while several imperial bands furnish music.

This year it was decided to limit the guest list. Japanese with certain decorations, the diplomatic and consular corps and foreign correspondents alone were invited, the latter being included because the Japanese Government looks upon them as "unofficial ambassadors," who play an important part in the relationships between nations quite as much as do the official representatives.

**SCOTTISH ENDOWMENTS BILL**

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**

LONDON.—A bill to reorganize endowments in Scotland is before the British House of Lords where it has been introduced by the Duke of Sutherland. It provides for the appointment of seven commissioners with power to draft schemes for the future Government and management of educational endowments. The commissioner's powers are not to extend to the Carnegie Trust and certain other specified endowments.

## GRAY LINE MOTOR TOUR FROM BOSTON TO Pleasant View Home CONCORD, N. H.

Daily to June 13, inclusive. Beautiful all-day tour from Copley-Plaza and Sturtevant Hotel, also from Huntington Avenue, in front of Christian Science Church Park, Boston. Buses leave Boston at 8:30 a. m. and arrive back at Boston at 6:00 p. m.

**ROUND TRIP \$5.00**

All seats are reserved. Write or phone for reservation, Back Bay 2480

**THE GRAY LINE**

Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass.

Gray Line Motor Coaches Are Comfortable and Roomy.

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## VANITY KODAK

the loveliest gift creation in years

BRYN Mawr, Wellesley, Vassar, Smith '28 join society debutantes in acclaiming these gloriously colorful Kodaks the loveliest gift creation seen in years.

The Vanity Kodak has a novel and delightful appeal. Here's just the thing for Bride or Bridesmaid... the Girl Graduate... the Birthday. Visit our store today. Judge for yourself what a wonderful gift it will make.

**Eastman Kodak Stores, Inc.**  
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BOSTON

At clubs, hotels and all dealers



**"Boston's year-round Favorite"**

Durasheers are our own branded stockings  
Durasheers are our most popular stockings  
Durasheers sell every day at 2.00 the pair

## Durasheer Silk Stockings

All this week you save one-fourth!

1.50

8.50 for six pairs



Silk from their tops to their toes (lisle-lined welts) and long enough to wear with the daintiest and shortest summer frocks. In every good shade of the season to supplement summer wardrobes. Full-fashioned with reinforced heels and toes—in a practical semi-sheer weight for daytime or evening.

Mail and telephone orders—HANcock 8800

**C. CRAWFORD HOLLIDGE**  
TREMONT AT TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON

## SALE Dressmaking MATERIALS and Trimmings

imported by Hollander

are offered at a fraction of their original cost

fabrics from Paris, used in the Hollander atelier, may be bought at amazingly low prices at this Pre-Inventory Sale.

First Floor  
(Main Aisle)

Metal Brocades Taffetas  
Metal Cloths Figured Crepes  
Gold Metal Lace Figured Chiffons  
Silver Metal Lace Summer Woolens  
Silk and Bugle Fringe Silk and Wool Jersey

Lingerie Collar and Cuffs by the yard

**H. P. HOLLANDER & CO.**  
202-216 Boylston St., and Park Square, Boston

## JENNEY GASOLINE



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Jenney Ethyl particularly designed for high compression engines and for cars that have an accumulation of carbon.

For over a century, since 1812, the name of "Jenney" has been a sure sign of quality.

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# RADIO

## RADIO BIG HELP IN CONTROLLING FOREST FIRES

### Ontario Increasing Transmitters for Protection of Woodland Wealth

For miles beyond the railway the bush of the western part of Northern Ontario is covered with small clearings. Mining camps and forestry department headquarters have built their cabins along the lakes and rivers of this vast northland. Here and there at forestry stations aeries are suspended between tall masts, something odd in this forest-covered wilderness. In the stacks are the latest help in forest fire prevention, the short wave radio transmitter and receiver.

Radio and the airplane play important roles in the protection of Ontario's vast forest wealth. The airplane, soaring high above the lake-studded forest regions north of Lake Superior, spots the smoke of the forest fires. The signals from the short wave radio sets flash the news from post to post, and summon by airplane, railroad and canoe, the fire fighters and their machinery.

On such a system was Ontario's network of forest radio stations founded last year. This summer the chain grows. A vital part in the program of the forestry branch of the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, the radio has already proven of immense value in expediting instructions to forest rangers, airplanes and fire fighters.

Despite the fact that last year was a wet year, and only a few fires of importance were encountered in northern Ontario, especially in the Red Lake mining district, nevertheless the transmitter at Gold Pines was used on one memorable occasion to flash to Sioux Lookout the report of a serious conflagration. As the news of the fire reached the headquarters, preparations were made to send assistance by airplane. But the operator went on to say that Gold Pines and neighboring territory could supply all the fire fighters and fire fighting machinery necessary.

From a radio standpoint, therefore, last summer was not a good year. Evidently the department considers the network to have done good work, for from four stations in use last summer the service will be strengthened to nine. Seven of the stations are in what is called the Red Lake Mining District. Sioux Lookout, on the Canadian National Railway main line, is the headquarters of the radio network. From there the other six stations radiate in northeasterly and northwesterly directions. At Gold Pines, 70 miles northwest of Sioux Lookout, is Station 92H. Another 40 miles farther on at Red Lake is 98D. Then still farther at Woman Lake is 98G. Ten miles from there at Narrows Lake will be one of the new stations, which has not yet received its call letters. In the Thunder Bay territory, a station will be erected at Savant Lake, a little better than 50 miles distant northeast from Sioux Lookout. Another will go up at Fort Hope, 70 miles farther northeast. Then two stations are planned for

Lake Timagami and Maple Mountain, near the newly settled Clay Belt north of North Bay. These will not be in touch with Sioux Lookout, however.

The stations are chiefly intended for use of the Forestry Service. Last year, however, they carried a considerable amount of traffic for the prospectors in the territory, which is one of the biggest mining fields in Canada. A total of 52,000 words were handled during the season, and this year, in order to cope with the expected traffic from mining men, a nominal charge is to be made for important messages. Many of the prospectors took advantage of the free service last year, sending radiograms of little importance. The four stations at Sioux Lookout, Gold Pines, Red Lake and Woman Lake will handle some of this traffic this year, when the service is not required for the forestry department.

The transmitters, which have served for a year, being operated all winter, are 50-watt outfits at all four places, except Sioux Lookout, where a 250-watt set is installed. Three 75-watt sets will go north this spring, one to replace the set at Red Lake and the other two at Savant Lake and Fort Hope. All transmitters function on a wavelength of 100 meters, and it is thought probable that 50 meters will be tried this season. For power supply they use small farm lighting equipment.

Further improvements for this summer include the installation at Gold Pines and Sioux Lookout of two portable transmitters and receivers at each post, with power supply from a small generator. It is proposed to use this apparatus for emergency work. The planes which will bring the fire fighters to the fire will also carry the radio apparatus and an operator, and thus the progress of the fire fighting can be reported direct from the scene of action.

By the middle of May all the new sets were on their way north, with operators. And in the clearings at the new locations, masts will be erected to hold the special current-fed Hertz antennas which are used. So the northern wilderness is being civilized.

### BIG ELECTRICAL DEAL IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—Purchase of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company by British and Canadian interests, and the increase in its capitalization from \$25,000,000 to \$80,000,000, is attracting attention all over Canada and causing municipalities in British Columbia much alarm. With leading newspapers demanding the creation of a public utilities commission to control power operations and prevent the creation of anything like a power trust, the provincial government is watching the situation closely. Newspapers here all forecast the establishment of a public utilities commission at the next session of the Legislature.

Officials of the organization have given out a statement flatly repudiating the idea of raising rates, declaring that no increase in rates is necessary and forecasting enormous industrial development to use the new power which will soon be developed.

Then two stations are planned for

## Radio Programs

### EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

6:45 p. m.—Big Brother Club; news exchange.

7:30 p. m.—Talk.

8:00 p. m.—American Magazine Hour.

8:15 p. m.—Ipana Troubadours.

8:30 p. m.—Mexicana Tomorrow (radio).

8:45 p. m.—When You and I Were Young.

9:00 p. m.—Give Us Anything But Love.

9:15 p. m.—My Little Dream Boat.

9:30 p. m.—Night for Meditation (radio).

9:45 p. m.—Sorry For You; Forgetting You.

10:00 p. m.—WEAF, Silverstone Quartet and orchestra.

10:15 p. m.—WEAF, Howard time.

10:30 p. m.—Hills, Williams, piano-accompanied recital.

10:45 p. m.—News.

11:00 p. m.—WEEI, Howland time.

11:15 p. m.—E. B. Riddout, meteorologist.

11:30 p. m.—WEAF, Barnasius Trio.

11:45 p. m.—WEAF, "Cheerful."

12:00 p. m.—Grechen, McMillen's Cooking School.

12:15 p. m.—Sessions Chimes; Anne Bradford's Half Hour.

12:30 p. m.—Caroline Cabot.

12:45 p. m.—Real Estate Service.

1:00 p. m.—WEAF, Household Institute.

1:15 p. m.—Friendly Maids.

1:30 p. m.—WEEI, Republican National Convention.

1:45 p. m.—WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m).

2:00 p. m.—The Juvenile Smilers.

2:15 p. m.—The Junior Sinfonia.

2:30 p. m.—Time; times.

2:45 p. m.—Hills-Carlson Concert Orchestra.

3:00 p. m.—Baseball; diet.

3:15 p. m.—Motors; guide.

3:30 p. m.—Nelson and Hamlin concert; Alden Davies, tenor; Donald J. Van Waver, pianist.

3:45 p. m.—"Edie and Del" playing organ duets from Elks Hotel and Del Castello Organ School.

4:00 p. m.—WEEI, The Captivators, Ganza Drums (Strickland), Oh, Baby.

4:15 p. m.—Captivators; Bird Songs at Eve-tide (Wood), Redferne Hollins-head, tenor; Ahmed's Song of Who Do You Love, Captivators; Sweet Miss Mary (Neillinger).

4:30 p. m.—Male quartet; In Deep Woods (MacDowell), Captivators; Cradle Song (Brahms), mixed sextet; Rain, Say So, Captivators; Swing Along (Cook), male quartet; Hymn to the Sun (Rimsky-Korsakoff), Captivators.

4:45 p. m.—WEEI, Kolster program; "H. M. S. Pinaref."

5:00 p. m.—WEEI, "Dreams and Visions."

5:15 p. m.—Baseball; news.

5:30 p. m.—Henry Davis and his orchestra.

5:45 p. m.—Tomorrow.

6:00 p. m.—News.

6:15 p. m.—Boston Information Service.

6:30 p. m.—The Polar Bears.

6:45 p. m.—Women's Club program.

7:00 p. m.—Shenard Concert Ensemble.

7:15 p. m.—Women's Club program.

7:30 p. m.—Time signals; weather.

7:45 p. m.—News.

8:00 p. m.—Luncheon concert.

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7:30 p. m.—Time signals; weather.

7:45 p. m.—News.

8:00 p. m.—Luncheon concert.

## Marked Tone Improvement Is Feature of Chicago Show

### Flat Top Tuned R. F., Real Power Tubes and Dynamic Speakers Main Units in Tone Advance

By VOLNEY D. HURD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO, June 13.—Outstanding among individual developments by commercial concerns shown at the present Radio Manufacturers' Association Trade Show at the Hotel Stevens in this city is the circuit of the Spartan receivers, reducing to successful practice the double hump, or flat top, tuning which followers of this department will remember has been the subject of discussion in these columns for several years.

There are so many interesting details connected with this new receiver that we will devote a special article to this a little later. Next in importance is the predicted popularity of the dynamic type of speaker, which being practically the only type of speaker being incorporated in the higher priced complete sets, although one manufacturer has it in a \$137.50 model.

The success of this speaker is insured by its being fed from amplifiers using either the 210 or 250 type of power tube, the latter being the most popular, due evidently to its great load capacity and the fact that it can operate successfully at lower plate voltages than the 210.

Marked interest along a different line is the use of an "A" eliminator or "A" supply instead of the AC type of tube. Development of a successful condenser for this work has been the cause of the attention given this

by manufacturers. The AC type of tube is still the subject of some complaint and many feel they would rather use "A" elimination than AC tubes.

Then again there are thousands of battery sets which, with an "A" filter such as that developed by the Tobe Deutschmann Company and a charger, become the absolute equivalent of the best all-electric set and the cost is small compared with buying a new set and selling or trading in the old.

A most interesting development is the remote control arrangement perfected by the Argus people. This permits of a tuning control in any room in the house so that the set may be played from any part of the dwelling. The details of this intricate arrangement will be discussed in future stories in detail.

Yesterday President C. C. Colby of the R. M. A. addressed the convention of this group and brought out the facts that over 90 per cent of the radio manufacturers in the country are members, that the invested capital of these members is well beyond the billion mark and that the business transacted by them annually exceeds \$500,000,000.

One of the unique features of the show is the daily publication of a complete miniature newspaper sponsored by Radio Retailing. The paper is published each day of the show and is a replica of its big brothers, the City Press, complete even to photos, cartoons, "spot news"

### Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA

Ontario—Galt: Preston Park Theater, 3:15 p. m., June 17.  
Toronto (Fourth Church): Beach Theater, 1969 Queen Street, East, 3:15 p. m., June 17.

UNITED STATES

Massachusetts—Hingham: Loring Hall, Main Street, 8 p. m., June 19.  
Marshallfield: Ventrone Hall, South River Street, 3:30 p. m., June 17.

New Jersey—Wildwood: Hunts Plaza, Boardwalk and Cedar Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 17.

New York—New York (Third Church): Church Edifice, Park Avenue at Sixty-third Street, 8 p. m., June 18. Radioeast Station WMCA, 810 kilocycles.

North Carolina—Salisbury: Community Building, 8 p. m., June 18.

Pennsylvania—Titusville: Woman's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., June 19.

Vermont—Morrisville: Universalist Church, 3 p. m., June 17.

Advertisers in The Christian Science Monitor Since 1916

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Personal Attention Given to Letters and Church Work

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### March's Philadelphia Scrapple

A delicious pork product fried like sausage



## GERMANY MEETS INDEBTEDNESS THROUGH LOANS

United States Holds Key to Situation Regarding Dawes Plan Revision

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—The revision of the Dawes plan depends on the United States in more senses than one, said a leading member of the international commission which, under Parker Gilbert, directs the finances of the Reich.

Speaking to The Christian Science Monitor representative he declared that Germany was able to collect in taxation and revenue from the earmarked sources, all the money that was necessary to pay the reparations debt. But afterward arose the problem of transfer, that is to say the conveyance of huge sums from Germany without affecting the value of the mark, which nobody desires to see fall again.

So far there has been no real difficulty. American money has flowed into the country freely and it has been as easy to pay abroad the same money as that which comes from abroad. But the pinch will come, said this member of the Dawes organization, whenever American loans dry up. In other words, Germany is enabled to pay its debts with borrowed money, but it is not possible to obtain money from the United States.

American good will is not doubted, but American interest in continuing to pour in may diminish. Both France and England realize this. It is possible that a moment will come when the method of increasing debts in the process of repaying debts, will break down. Because this is possibly understood by Raymond Poincaré who is responsible for French finances, he recently made his proposal for the commercialization of German bonds which would imply the receipt of capital from outside countries. The risk of the breakdown of the Dawes plan would thus be avoided by the timely conversion of the Dawes plan.

But just as the working of the Dawes plan depends on the United States, so the conversion of the Dawes plan depends on the United States. Most of the money for the mobilization of credits must be found in the United States. Moreover, European countries expect that without abandoning American claims on Europe, the United States will admit the possibility of a general settlement of interrelated debts out of the funds made available.

It will therefore be seen that the United States holds the keys which will unlock many doors. It is in this direction that M. Poincaré is turning his attention, now that the realization of the French franc appears to the present no further grave difficulty. The Monitor representative understands that soundings are being taken and that much more will presently be heard on this subject.

## Radio Notes

(Continued from Page 8)

entertainment and will reside at the microphone.

Some of the stations through which the program will be heard will be WEAF and WJZ, WFL, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, KSD, WOC, WHO, WHAS, WSB, KOA, WBZ and WBAL, WBAL, WILW, KYW, KPO, KGO, KFL, KGW, KOA and KHIQ. It is expected numerous other stations will be added by the time of transmission.

A high coefficient E. P. M. (Enjoyment per Minute) is apparent in the entertainment curve for the next program of the Hoover Sentinels to be heard through associated stations of the National Broadcasting System on Thursday evening, June 14, at 8:30 o'clock, eastern daylight saving time, or 7:30 central daylight time.

The accuracy with which their program has been arranged only serves to increase the appeal of two numbers by the Hoover Honeycombers, Cohan's "Roses Understand" and Kern's "Till the Clouds Roll By." "Evening Shadows" and "Limousine Blues" by the male quartet, with a special arrangement of Delphino's "Tango Dream" for orchestra are further indications.

Stations transmitting this program locally are WEAF, WEEL and WGY. Franklin Baur, an American tenor of American experience, will be the guest soloist of the next Maxwell House concert to be broadcast at 9 o'clock Thursday evening, June 14, from 25 associated stations of the NBC.

Mr. Baur has sung with the Revelers, one of the most popular quartets in the country, has made numerous phonograph records and appeared frequently before the microphone both as a soloist and as a member of various local units, besides being starred on the stage.

In the coming concert Mr. Baur will sing a new song by the writer of the popular song "Ramona," Miss Dorothy Wayne, entitled "Indian Lullaby." Other numbers include an operatic aria, "The Dream" from "Manon," a special arrangement of Cadman's "The Land of the Sky Blue Waters" and "I'm Waiting For Ships," his last record.

The next hour brings to a close the three-composer series of concerts

given by the Maxwell Concert Orchestra under the direction of Nathaniel Shilkret. The three musical geniuses, represented on this closing program are Felix Mendelssohn, the classical, Victor Lalo, one of the most distinguished of the French composers, and George Gershwin, who glorified American jazz with his "Rhapsody in Blue" and who is considered one of the most significant composers of the twentieth century. This program will be heard by the local audience through WJZ, WBZ and WEBA, WHAM, and KDKA.

## Sweden Sending Big Hydroplane

Various Rescue Parties Are Heading North—Italy's Own Story

By WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

STOCKHOLM—In response to a telegram stating that Captain Riser-Larsen found the planes used in the search for the noble of insufficient radius, the Swedish Government ordered the three-motor Junker hydroplane, owned by the Aero Transport Company, now on the Helsinki-Stockholm route to start at once direct for Spitzbergen to join the Swedish air expedition already on its way to the relief of Noble. The hydroplane is manned by a Swedish pilot, two mechanics and a radio operator.

STOCKHOLM (AP)—Major Maddalena, flying the Savoia-55, arrived here from Copenhagen at 12:45 p. m. on route to Spitzbergen to aid in the relief of the crew of the Italia.

OSLO, Norway (AP)—Newspaper dispatches from Spitzbergen said the sailing ship Hobby was battering her way through the ice floes in an attempt to reach the stranded crew of the Italia. The vessel was trying to reach North Cape on North East Land.

The condition of the ice has improved and there was a good chance that the vessel would be able to make her way a considerable distance to the north.

Captain Riser-Larsen, who is aboard the Hobby with a seaplane, has been able to make a reconnaissance flight. The result of this was not known here.

ROME (AP)—General Umberto Nobile's own story of the wrecking of the dirigible Italia in the Arctic Ocean has been received by the Stefani News Agency.

It was summarized as follows: "At 10:30 a. m. on May 25 while the Italia was flying normally, at an altitude of 500 meters, suddenly the weight increased (apparently by snow and ice forming on the bag). The airship began a rapid plunge which it was impossible to halt, and in two minutes it crashed upon the polar ice pack.

The cabin and part of the upper bracing were torn away when the bag was carried by the wind in an easterly direction.

"Among the debris on the ice all the occupants of the cabin were found to be alive. Scattered on the ice around them were almost all the material which formed the cabin. "On the evening of May 30 about 12 kilometers northeast of Foy's Island, Capt. A. Mariano and Capt. Filippo Zappi and the Swedish natural scientist, Dr. Finn Malmgren, started with provisions for North Cape. They intended to cover 10 kilometers a day.

"There were left with Nobile the Czechoslovak professor, F. Dehounke, Lieut. A. Vigliani, the engineer; Trolani, the motor chief; Natale Cecconi and Giuseppe Biagi, the radio operator.

"The other members of the crew remained with the drifting dirigible. They will have food enough for three months and are supplied with complete equipment. In the group with General Nobile there are two injured. One of them is already convalescent. The other will recover eventually. "General Nobile said the ice had broken up a little and open leads were showing between the floes. He gave his position last night as 80 degrees 38 minutes north, 26 degrees 55 minutes east.

Radio communication between the Italia's survivors and the base ship

## Philomela

Room 60 De Long Building 13th and Chestnut Streets PHILADELPHIA

## Hairdressing Salon

under direct supervision of Madame Floré

Permanent Waves by Experts \$10.00 and \$15.00 Marcel Effect or Ringlets Guaranteed Hair Cutting and Finger Waving Phone Spruce 9770

## Fairland

Exclusive Children's Apparel 1814 Chestnut St., Philadelphia

Exquisite Handmade Fancy Bateau and Dimity

## SUMMER DRESSES

Sizes 1-3 years Very Special at \$3.75 Mail Orders Filled

## DEWEES

"Fashion Good Taste" 1122-1124 Chestnut Street PHILADELPHIA

Friday, June 15 The 15th-of-the-Month-Special in Dewees' Simple Frock Shop

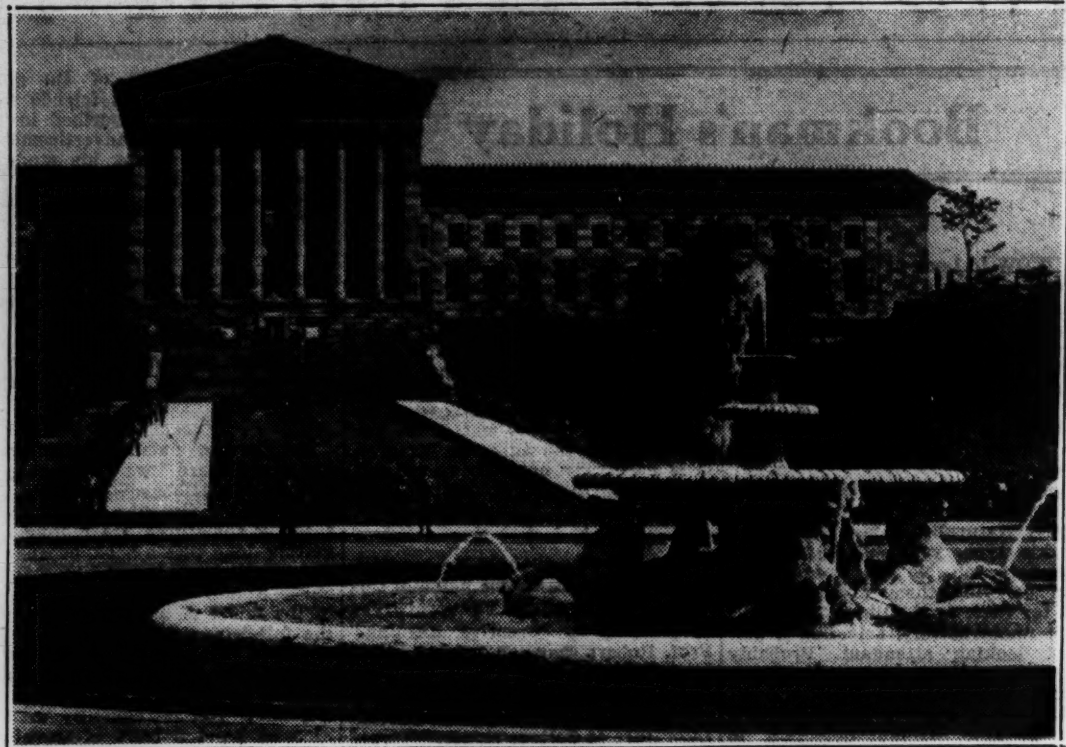
## A Misses' Dress at 15.00

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The Italian Ambassador, in Presenting to the United States This Reproduction of the Famous "Fountain of Sea Horses," the Original of Which is in the Borghese Gardens in Rome, Said That It Reflected the Understanding of the Present Era in Italy by the United States That Made the Relations Between the Two Countries So Noble. The Fountain is in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, in Front of the Philadelphia Art Museum.

Citta di Milano, which was difficult, is now good.

OTTO SVERDRUP OFFERS SERVICES

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OSLO, Norway—Capt. Otto Sverdrup, an experienced arctic sailor, in the press here, says he is willing to navigate the Russian ice-breaker, Krassin, in an endeavor to reach the Italia.

Rosid Amundsen declares that Nobile's situation is critical and that swift means of rescue are imperative. He is awaiting a reply to his telegram to American friends to enable him to start with the great Dornier-Wall flying boat, which is lying ready at Bremerhaven with Lieut. Dietrichson, a member of the Norge's expedition in 1926, as pilot.

## If Potatoes Fail, Try By-Products

Victorian Premier's Solution for Poor Markets Has Many Supporters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Once a lucrative source of income to Victorian growers, the potato industry has languished owing to competition from other Australian states, and from New Zealand, and to the absence of adequate markets. It is now in such a condition that the growers have approached Edmond J. Hogan, the Premier, to see what can be done about the matter.

Mr. Hogan's proposal, which is well received by all interested, is to exploit the potato for its by-products. Inquiries are to be made concerning the establishing in Victoria of secondary industries for the manufacture of glucose, potato flour, starch and power alcohol from potatoes, while the dehydration of the tubers is also to be considered.

To obtain information regarding the manufacture of by-products, Oscar A. Mendelssohn, an analytical chemist, has left Australia to investigate methods of manufacturing by-products in the United States, Germany, Belgium, and other parts of Europe. When a report from Mr. Mendelssohn is received, the Victorian Ministry will decide whether the erection of factories for the manufacture of such by-products is feasible.

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## Italy's Gift Aids in Understanding by United States

Italian Ambassador Says No Country Has Shown Better Interest in New Era

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PHILADELPHIA—"America and Italy are destined to understand each other," declared Nobile Giacomo de Martino, Italian Ambassador to the United States, when, representing the Italian Government, he presented a copy of Bernini's famous fountain of the sea horses to the United States.

"No country in the world has shown more interest in understanding the value and significance of the present régime in Italy and of Signor Mussolini," he continued, "and probably no country in Europe has understood more clearly the value and significance of American ideals and achievements in the modern world."

Signor de Martino also expressed appreciation of Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, "for settlement of the war debt question on a fair and honest basis," and of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, "for the proposition of a pact to outlaw war which will be the cornerstone of future international relations."

Mr. Kellogg, in accepting the gift on behalf of the United States, said that "it was fitting that the Italian Government should have chosen to send us a characteristic of the race whose genius has never failed through endless wars and the final great struggle for liberty and national unity."

Wrought by Italian workmen, and fashioned from the prized treasure of the Borghese Gardens in Rome, the fountain was brought to the United States in 76 pieces. It represents sea horses, couchant below the urn of a central fountain and spouting water upward, and was originally intended to have been dedicated during the Sesquicentennial Exposition.

NEW CORNELL POST FILLED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ITHACA, N. Y.—The newly organized office of director of admissions at Cornell University is to be

gushed names of the Frenchmen who are sharing in it. These include such outstanding figures in French economic life as Lucien Romier, president of the National Economic Society, Daniel Serruys, president of the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, C. J. Gignoux, deputy editor of la Journée Industrielle, and E. Fougère, president of the National Association for Economic Expansion.

## Budapest Incident Rouses Jugoslavs

Reception to Rothermere Party Followed by Protest Meetings

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEIGRADE—For a long time neither Rumania nor Jugoslavia paid much attention to the campaign by the English newspaper owner, Lord Rothermere, about a year ago, in support of Hungary's efforts to have central boundaries in central Europe altered in her favor. If the plan proposed and very insistently defended by Lord Rothermere's papers should be put into effect, considerable territories that were annexed by Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugoslavia, as a result of the World War, would be returned to Hungary.

From the beginning Czechoslovakia, the most alert of the three states concerned, gave a certain amount of consideration to the activity of Lord Rothermere and set about counteracting it by diplomatic measures. And now after the extraordinarily cordial reception of Lord Rothermere's party in Hungary and the repeated manifestations of the determination of the Hungarian nation to get the desired territories back, the people in the affected parts of Jugoslavia have begun to protest.

Many meetings are being held these days in the districts near the Hungarian border, at which vigorous protests are being voted and stirring resolutions adopted. These meetings, spontaneously called, show that there is a very strong sentiment in the areas in question against any boundary changes. Of course the feelings of the Hungarians in these provinces are not so easy to ascertain, because they would not be allowed to hold meetings and draw up resolutions in favor of Hungary.

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Strawbridge & Clothier—Floor 2½, East

## Shorter Work Week Turns More Persons to Education

More Leisure, More Time for Study Seems to Be Result, Federal Bureau Finds, After Extension and Correspondence Course Survey

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—What is America doing with its added leisure that is resulting from the Saturday half-holiday, the five-day week and shorter working hours? A considerable part of this spare time is being diverted into educational channels, the Federal Bureau of Education, after surveying university extension and correspondence courses in the United States, says.

Courses for adult students are now being conducted by 181 universities, according to the bureau. "Usually," it points out, "the object is to get more education rather than credits to be applied toward a degree. Those who enroll in these non-credit courses do not need to have had any college experience nor even to have finished high school."

The bureau advises that all agencies engaged in extension work do well to organize for co-operative effort. "Such an organization, in which the State Department of Education should be represented, might mobilize the available teacher talent and apply it where it is most needed. Many specialists who would not take a regular teaching position are found willing to instruct groups at special times and places."

Correspondence courses, the bureau says, are offered at 104 universities.

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## BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

## The Magic of Words

Words and Poetry, by George H. W. Rylands. Introduction by Lytton Strachey. London: Hogarth Press, 1928. 6s. New York: Payson & Clarke, \$3.

FASHIONS may change, but fundamental values remain steadfast. And the fundamental which underlies poetry in our time is precisely that which has been at its foundation since the first poet stammered his rhapsody in rhyme or free verse about the world's wonder. Leigh Hunt defined that fundamental as "the utterance of a passion for truth, beauty and power, embodying and illustrating its conceptions by imagination and fancy, and modulating its language on the principle of variety in uniformity." Its means, said Hunt, are whatever the heart contains; and its ends, pleasure and exaltation. The definition is at once comprehensive and exclusive; and it remains sufficiently adequate to justify us in recalling it to our aid as we approach Mr. Rylands' very interesting book on "Words and Poetry," which is, he explains in his preface, the dissertation that won him a fellowship at Cambridge University a year ago.

Mr. Rylands' attitude toward poetry differs only in unimportant details from that of Hunt. But he makes a prolonged and searching study of the relative purposes of poetry and prose before he grants without of course, ever directly referring to it, the fundamental rightness of that hundred-year-old definition.

## The Way of Saying It

What matters is not so much what Poetry says, he tells us very properly, as her remarkable way of saying it. The poet's quest is for the "most proper," but the fit word in poetry is far more difficult to come by than it would be for any other kind of writer. The poet's words are "isolated, arranged in a metrical pattern, where not only the value, or values, of each single word must be considered, but also the close interdependence of one upon the other; for every word is quick to take color from its companion, and will gain or lose in emphasis according to its position in the line." Today we grant the possibility of

poetry having its place in a prose work. That is principally because of the greater value the actual word arrangement in a poem is seen nowadays to possess when compared with the values of rhyme and meter. Although the poet may himself have been unaware of that greater value, but Mr. Rylands appears to go rather too far when he declares that we are justified in classifying rhymed stanzas, vers libre, and prose-paragraph alike as poetry. There is surely a limit to what may be called poetry, be the word arrangement as vital as it may, and one questions his statement that "much of the best of Keats is in his letters"—a fallacy into which our twentieth-century desire for liberality and breadth has led marauder critics than he!

## Definiteness and Erudition

This, however, does not cause a flaw in Mr. Rylands' thesis. It is merely the consequence of an ambition to widen the scope of the

art which he is examining so skillfully. And we are fairly clear about his premises as we arrive at the second part of his main dissertation (the book is really two books, the second being devoted to preparation of the study of Shakespeare's diction and style). It is a tribute to the attractive manner in which he sets down those premises that we are as eager as he is to apply to them the familiar tests. Nor does he disappoint us in this section of his work. He displays considerable deftness and erudition both in distributing his allusions and comparisons and in developing a point with illustrations. This deftness and erudition are shown to equal advantage as he comes to his second subject, Mr. Rylands is a romantic in regard to Shakespeare, as well as a twentieth-century realist. When eventually we have done with him we feel as intensely as ever the magic of words; moreover, like Mr. Lytton Strachey in his charming introduction, we are aware of the strange necessity imposed on the poet that he must be the slave as well as the master. THOMAS MOULT.

## An Imperial Ambition

The Golden Bees, by Daniel Henderson. New York: Stokes, \$2.50.

THE career of Elizabeth Patterson of Baltimore, who married into the Bonaparte family, has been put into the form of a novel by Daniel Henderson. It is a tragedy of ambition and self-will. She was beautiful, and the daughter of the second richest man in Maryland, if not in the United States. There were three Jerome Bonapartes, all of whom typified to her the pomp and circumstance that she loved. The first Jerome, brother of Napoleon, won her heart as well as her ambition. Her merchant father protested and her friends shook their heads, but, carried away by visions of imperial grandeur, she persisted in marrying her Bonaparte, only to find herself shut out of the Bonaparte family. Napoleon, determined to enhance his power by marrying his kindred into royal families, refused to recognize Jerome's American marriage. He would give "Miss Patterson" a pension, but she should not set foot on soil that came under his sway.

The young couple, coming to Europe on one of William Patterson's vessels, were held up. Jerome could, and did, land and go to Paris, but there was no place for his companion. So Betsy took refuge in England, where anyone at odds with Napoleon was welcome, and there her son, the second Jerome Bonaparte, was born. It was 16 years before the first Jerome saw his son or his American wife. In the meantime he was married to Catherine of Wurttemberg and, as his reward for obedience to the Eagle, received the crown of Westphalia.

Her Son an American Betsy spent her years demanding her rights, wandering about Europe, reluctantly returning to America and restlessly quitting it again, making her way into high society, feeding on such scraps of homage as she could gather, and trying to make a Frenchman out of her son. "Your uncle, the Emperor," was the burden of her instructions. The golden bees of the Bonaparte dynasty stung her into continual efforts to get recognition for her son, even if not for herself. After Napoleon's fall she still cherished the hope of a restoration and imperial honors for her son. But Jerome the second was an American. He took over the Pattersons and to his mother's disappointment married an American wife and settled down in Baltimore.

When his son Jerome was born, Grandmother Betsy took heart again. "Come," she said, "I'll tell you about your granduncle, the Emperor, and how he conquered Europe and made kings tremble. And remember, child, you bear his name—Bonaparte. You will be proud of that some day."

Akin to Napoleon For a time the third Jerome was a comfort to her. He fought for France in the Crimea and won recognition. After Sedan and the fall of Louis Napoleon, others besides his grandmother looked upon him as a possible candidate, if not for Emperor, at least for President of the new Republic. But no, the bees in her bonnet buzzed as exasperatingly as foolishly as ever. Jerome the third came back to America from France, married an American woman and, rather against his will, he too settled down in Baltimore. So the love of the golden bees

prompted Betsy Patterson to wish for her grandson's wife the fate that she herself had suffered. She was more akin to Napoleon than any of the three Jeromes who were of his own family.

The author's purpose has been to portray this unusual woman in the tools of ambition, and in this he has succeeded. His book is not quite a novel, nor quite a biography. With too little selectivity of material and too little arranging of the pattern for a novel, and on the other hand too many imaginary scenes for non-fiction, it lies somewhere between the two. The merit of the work lies in its constant conception of a spectacular and headstrong woman and in the onward movement of the narrative, which in spite of the mass of material, keeps time with Betsy Patterson's magnificent dreams and with the rise and fall of the Napoleonic star.

## King Amanullah's Country

Afghanistan, the Afghans, by Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah. London: The Diamond Press, 27s. net.

Through the Heart of Afghanistan, by Emil Trinkler. London: Faber and Faber, 1928. 10s. net. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 25c.

THE title of the interesting volume which Sardar Iqbal Ali Shah has brought out is not a very suitable one, for the peoples over whom King Amanullah rules are not entirely homogeneous. In addition to the Afghans, who form the dominant section and are of the Sunni sect of Muhammadanism, there are not only Kizilbash, Turis, Hazaras and other Shiaks, and Kafirs of the more hilly country, but also Uzbeks, Tajiks and Kirghiz. The three latter are akin to the peoples of the tracts of Soviet Russia which border on Afghanistan, and form a very valuable material for Bolshevik intrigue.

The revolt of the Mangals against King Amanullah's authority in 1924 is ascribed largely to Russian intrigue, which stirred up discontent against the many changes brought about by the young ruler. The point is of great importance, for Amanullah, unlike his predecessors, whose principal object was to keep the country as isolated and unprogressive as possible, is anxious to push forward the development of his nation. His schemes for the spread of popular education are hampered by the opposition of the old type of "Mullahs" (priests), while his desire to make use of the improvement of communications, the wealth of minerals which are known to exist, rouses hostility among those who fear that such work would involve invasion from the north or south. In order to facilitate advance he has engaged a number of Germans, engineers and the like, but in addition a large number of Russians have also entered the country on various pretexts.

Whatever the motive which proposed democratic reforms for modern democratic India, there can be no doubt that British prestige has been greatly weakened by the events of India. Amanullah will soon have toured through the nations of Europe, and it will be interesting to see whether he responds more favorably to those who would make him a puppet ruler, or to those who reason to be suspicious that to those who are anxious only to be his friends.

## Napoleon as Pacificist

Napoleon, the Man, by R. McNair Wilson. New York: Century, \$5.

TO at least one reader of Napoleonic literature this latest study of the man of Corsica comes with a feeling of let-down. Dr. Wilson's visualization of Napoleon fails to measure up to the picture one has carried for so long in one's thought of the victor of Austerlitz and Marengo. There is too much of the pacifist in Dr. Wilson's Napoleon and not enough of the warrior. Napoleon may have been at heart a pacifist, but his record, as set down in the many volumes about him heretofore, would not seem to bear out this assumption.

Dr. Wilson would have us believe that Napoleon was a child of the Revolution in conviction as well as in fact; that always he hated aristocracies and loved democracy. These things are difficult to believe. For that very reason perhaps it would be well for all students of Napoleon to add "Napoleon, the Man" to their shelves. It may be that Dr. Wilson has found a new angle from which this many-sided man may be studied. But to this reader, at least, it seems that Dr. Wilson's attitude falls short of the cool, detached historical viewpoint from which such a man as Napoleon Bonaparte should be

## Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

## How to Read

HOW to Look at Pictures—How to Listen to Music—How to Read Books. These are subjects for mirth among the enlightened. The assumption is that one comes naturally by knowledge of all these things; not by instinct exactly, but as a matter of course in one's growing up. Yet many don't. Witness the success of books with such titles.

They have their place; but they are not to be picked up indiscriminately. Naturally, if you buy books of this type, you will have them mailed to you. No one wants to be seen carrying them about. If you ask for them at the library, you will do it unobtrusively, selecting a discreet looking attendant. Probably they will turn out as foolish as they sound. And yet perhaps.

At least, it is more likely that one will be able, without detection, to read a book than to attend a lecture on such a topic, or even to subscribe to a correspondence course.

The usefulness of correspondence courses is an always recurring question. So much depends upon the sponsors and their objects. Their standing is worth considering. The claims they make for their goods may be significant.

To one of these courses we were attracted by the first paragraph of the editor's note. "If you, the reader," it said, "have subscribed to these lessons only that you may be able to discuss current fiction without having to doubt the truth of it, or to have no serious interest for you." "That," we commented to ourselves, "is a good lead." So we read more: "But if you intend to use the course as a critical muscle builder to help read it, the following can help you to know what you think about them and why, and to agree or disagree intelligently with other people, the following notes may be of use."

That seemed reasonable and re-

strained, so we continued, and at the conclusion of the notes on individual instructions for half a dozen issues the student "ought to begin to have ideas and reasons for those ideas. That is all criticism is. It doesn't matter whether you agree with the reviewer. But it does matter for you to know why you agree or disagree. It is necessary not only to be able to criticize the novel, but to criticize the critic!"

Now there's a thought we are willing to help spread. The name of this course which offers no royal road to learning is "Creative Reading." Prof. Robert Emmens Rogers of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology is the general editor, and it is conducted by the Institute of Current Literature at College House, Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. (We haven't a notion who, if anybody, profits by it.) The current number contains a discussion of "High Comedy in the Novel," an analysis of Elinor Wylie's "Mr. Hazard and Mr. Hazard," and an article on "Mirrors of the Year," all contributed by Addison Hibbard of the University of North Carolina.

There is nothing to prevent anybody from using this course, in connection with the notes on individual instructions for half a dozen issues the student "ought to begin to have ideas and reasons for those ideas. That is all criticism is. It doesn't matter whether you agree with the reviewer. But it does matter for you to know why you agree or disagree. It is necessary not only to be able to criticize the novel, but to criticize the critic!"

## "THE MARSH ARAB"



Haji Rikhan, Marsh Arab, by Fula-nian (London: Chatto & Windus, 10s. 6d. net. Philadelphia: Lippincott \$3). Is the story of a peddler who trafficks in the desert, between the Tigris and the Euphrates, with occasional excursions into the territory of the nomad tribes farther north, and no one who reads the adventures of this attractive racial peddler can doubt that he is "High Comedy in the Novel," an analysis of Elinor Wylie's "Mr. Hazard and Mr. Hazard," and an article on "Mirrors of the Year," all contributed by Addison Hibbard of the University of North Carolina.

## Conrad in His Letters

Letters From Joseph Conrad: 1894-1924. Edited with Introduction and Notes by E. V. Rieu. Indianapolis, 30c. Merril Co., \$3.50.

OF THESE 200-odd letters, 31 were selected by M. Jean Aubrey and published in his biography of Conrad. The rest are now given to the world for the first time. It must be said that few of these now first published are so interesting as those chosen by M. Jean Aubrey. The selection of letters is the significant. Many of the new letters are mere brief notes, making an appointment, acknowledging receipt of a letter, sending some item of personal news, or many there is a good deal of repetition, for Conrad's attention was centered upon Conrad. Family troubles, financial agreements, lack of recognition, the threat of comparison rates of pay, payment by various periodicals, questions of copyright and similar subjects occupy the reader's attention on most of these pages.

When Conrad does turn from his own problems to other matters, it is generally to comment generously (sometimes overgenerously) on Mr. Garnett's articles, essays, satires and dramas. Very rarely does he write about his fellow novelists; once with little and shrewdly of one of the significant. Many of the new letters are mere brief notes, making an appointment, acknowledging receipt of a letter, sending some item of personal news, or many there is a good deal of repetition, for Conrad's attention was centered upon Conrad. Family troubles, financial agreements, lack of recognition, the threat of comparison rates of pay, payment by various periodicals, questions of copyright and similar subjects occupy the reader's attention on most of these pages.

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lection with digests of the older novels, to impress his friends with his knowledge, as described in the "Get Rude Quick" advertisements. But the editor warns his students "never to read the analysis until you have read the book;" and to make this not too difficult he announces two weeks in advance the subject of the next book to be studied.

One feature of the course will be of no use whatever to those who take it for social reasons. That is the list of questions for study at the end. They remind us of days that are happily gone, but that no doubt were good for us.

Not having finished "Mr. Hazard and Mr. Hazard," we are unable yet to read Mr. Hibbard's analysis. We who read for pleasure as well as for getting done with a book, because we find it necessary to read so many at once. At any given moment, we are in the midst of at least as many as the following: an old novel, a new novel, a book of short stories, a printed play, a collection of essays, a book of verse, a biography and a history. Not infrequently we have also on hand a book of travel and a juvenile.

The unpractised might suppose this would be confusing. On the contrary, it is clarifying. Everything depends on the mood. The thing to read is the thing you feel like reading at the moment. It is not possible to suppose that whenever you have a minute for reading you are going to be drawn to the book you last laid down. No, there must be constant variety, or reading is punishment.

There is nothing to prevent anybody from using this course, in connection with the notes on individual instructions for half a dozen issues the student "ought to begin to have ideas and reasons for those ideas. That is all criticism is. It doesn't matter whether you agree with the reviewer. But it does matter for you to know why you agree or disagree. It is necessary not only to be able to criticize the novel, but to criticize the critic!"

That seemed reasonable and re-

## Portrait of an Observer

The Open Conspiracy, by H. G. Wells. London: Gollancz, 5s. net.

MR. WELLS' latest book is like a searchlight beam raised to the future and plunging with the astonishing silence of light into it. The beam can make no sound and its lighting of our darkness plays and passes. It is no easy matter to remember the fundamental fact that this light in the sky is the beam of a brilliant, transient observer and not the impersonal illumination of a prophecy. Mr. Wells detests smallness and we suppose that a charge of smallness lies at the bottom of most of the accusations we bring against him; once again, he is an observer with a vision of the world and not a prophet with a revelation of the universe. Perhaps the world state is not such a large thing as it sounds.

"The Open Conspiracy" is, of course, a most stimulating and ambitious work. "This is," says Mr. Wells, "the truth and the way of salvation. . . . Will the reader at least try to understand before he refuses? I am discussing the possibility of an immense and hopeful revolution in human affairs and of an enlightening and ennobling change in our lives." Again, in an opening paragraph, "This is my religion."

A World State He acknowledges the fact of religion in all peoples but finds every-where decay of the orthodox forms. "The intermittent disposition of most human beings toward some sort of righteousness beyond self-seeking is a fact which cannot be denied. It is the germ of the world state, the weak-jointed climbing plant on a trellis, by that more steadfast minority of sincere and devoted persons."

"First comes self-interest, then Service, and then this reconstructive creative urgency."

It is to this last phase of the religious impulse that Mr. Wells is most attracted. He is not concerned here with the inward and deeper aspects of his modern religion. This neg-

lect is characteristic, and, we suspect, fatal. He has the Anglo-Saxon preoccupation with organization. The work of the modern religious minority is to forward an "open conspiracy" against the established institutions of the world. It is a conspiracy against the smallness of nationality, patriotism, wars and certain forms of proprietorship. Its first duty will be the establishment of a world state—he prays to be protected from the nineteenth century condition of such a state will be a deliberate collective control of population. Such a state would liberate original research and productivity. The probable action the open conspiracy will take in regard to race problems, education, the opposition of the older universities and governing classes—his favorite bugbears—to economics and home life is outlined.

Unmistakably his scheme has to be simplified and the danger of such simplification is that it melts at times into the meaningless. "Instead of the crude proposals to 'expropriate' and 'take over by the State' of the primary five social classes, the Open Conspiracy will build up an encyclopedic conception of the modern economic complex as a labyrinthine pseudo-system progressively eliminating waste and working its way on multitudinous channels towards unity, towards clarity of purpose, towards abundant productivity and efficient social service."

## Child of Communism

The Open Conspiracy is the child of Communism and Socialism, which as an idea it supersedes. The Communist and Socialist batteries have run down and they were always too small for Mr. Wells. Everything is too small for him except the full round ball of the world. He hates the dull ticking away of the minutes and strains for the long, majestic perspective of geological time. He has the defects and the qualities of an ability to see the future growing out of the present; and of a fatal inability to see the present growing—and not helplessly—out of the past. From his "Time Machine" days, he has desired to wander freely and to invent the future. He is not that contrivance, past his prime, who invents the future, for his delectation. Could he endure the bondage of a world state?

The fate of such works as Ruskin's "Creative Will Ourselves" and "Unto the Last," and the earnest sociological works of the nineteenth century, must be a warning to Mr. Wells. The public weariness of them and the select minority outgroups them, without even paying the teacher the compliment of growing up in the way they were taught to grow. Kipps and Mr. Polly are living while Mr. Wells is talking and he himself notes that while socialist thought has receded, its phrases, a thousand times over, many clever people have been busy on industrial, mercantile and financial processes. The past, which Mr. Wells does not like to consult in detail, surely indicates that there may be some other level at work, a level subtly different from the level of his own Open Conspiracy. Even the idea of the Open Conspiracy will be superseded in its turn. V. S. P.

urgently mission to Germany for help, while his partners in the revolt at home were instructing the German authorities to suppress the rebellion as a dismal failure. In its results it changed the whole face of Ireland. England, overthrown with affairs of the World War, decided upon prompt suppression and executed Casement and several other leaders. The stern reality of that act brought Irishmen suddenly from the world of romance and dramatic effect to a sober and genuine warfare and purposeful action. England, in their eyes, was not playing the game. The cold judicial execution of these heroes of the race froze the imagination within the people and turned it to hard, remorseless deeds. Plans were now made to yield solid fruit. Possibly in the later chapters, which deal with intrigues for political power and the struggle between the shrewd far-seeing, like Arthur Griffith, the "rigid" and "intractable" Cathal Brugha and the "forceful" and "truculent" Michael Collins, the story takes on a less inspiring aspect. But Figgis's narrative never entirely loses its epic quality. Deeply involved in the conflict, the object of much indignation from his own side, an upholder of the vanishing Sinn Féin and often sorely tried in the confined prison, the author yet rises above the ferment to look down upon it from a vantage ground of quiet detachment.

He does not invite us to join in partisanship for the one side or against the other. There are no villains in the play. Neither side is right or wrong. Ireland simply is determined to win her independence and England is trying for her own good reasons to suppress the attempt. Even when hardship and injustice pile up heavily on the imprisoned author, he merely observes, "These things, to be sure, are of yesterday, and do not now greatly matter," and entirely goes on to tell how he comforted himself by whistling all Beethoven's symphonies through from beginning to end.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY**

## Spanish New Orleans

"My brother doesn't live in New Orleans itself," he continued; "he has a plantation above the city. But we had better go to the warehouse and ask. It is on Chartres Street near the Levee." A Spanish soldier, seated in the shadow of the military gate, waved an indifferent permission for Gaut to proceed. At once change surrounded him:

Gaut had reached what, evidently, was the center of the city. A large square—it must be the Place d'Armes—was surrounded by an iron railing and a low wall. The square was a long row of low brick buildings, stores; at the back there was an unfinished church and a cabildo with a pillory. The building with broad windows and a balcony was the town hall. Starin, was the State House. A flagpole in the square, the Spanish flag rose above rank weeds, and along the railing there were booths, more than a dozen, for the sale of goods. He discovered, inquiring for the warehouse of Casimir Penny and Sons, a building that had ridden too far—the Rue de la Poudre, he lay behind him and the street from

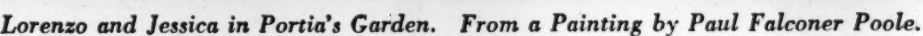
He saw the joy-makers: the bride and the bridegroom at festival or meal, the children playing in the market-place, the father that killed the fatted calf and got out the ring and the robe, the householder who gave the thirsty wayfarer a cup of Nazareth's cold water.—WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE LEONARD, in "The Poet of the People."

extreme youth to call themselves revolutionists. They have been . . . revolutionists, changing constantly their points of view to meet new conditions. It was Shaw who first made valid the truth that the man who does not change his view-point from time to time is a fool. Before then, consistency at all costs was considered a jewel—

von geistesverwandten Angehörigen oder Freunden, von zufälligen Bekannten, vom Klima, vom Wetter, von der Lage, vom Ort, von der Zeit gehen oder vom Ort abhängen, auf solche Dinge gegründete menschliche Sinn von Glück kann in der Augenblick durch einen Wechsel der Zustände weggefeht werden.

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**HARRY**  
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He saw the joy-makers: the bride and the bridegroom at festival or meal, the children playing in the market-place, the father that killed the fatted calf and got out the ring and the robe, the householder who gave the thirsty wayfarer a cup of Nazareth's cold water.—WILLIAM ELPHINSTONE LEONARD, in "The Poet of the People."

Denkarbeit zu leisten, aber erlangt werden wir es.

Im Leben jedes einzelnen gibt es Prüfungstage, wo es unmöglich scheint, sich zu freuen und glücklich zu sein. Aber der Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft lernt verstehen was Mrs. Eddy in Wissenschaften

extreme youth to call themselves revolutionists. They have been . . . revolutionists, changing constantly their points of view to meet new conditions. It was Shaw who first made valid the truth that the man who does not change his view-point from time to time is a fool. Before then, consistency at all costs was considered a jewel—

Linden. When his famous son Carl became professor of botany at the University of Upsala, his name Linné was latinized into Linnæus, as we know it today. But when the King of Spain conferred upon him a patent of nobility it was given to him as Count von Linné, or Count of the

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# Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

## DR. KING LOSES TO PARTIDGE

Washburn Also Loses in Metropolitan Bowl Tennis Tourney

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK.—The Metropolitan Bowl, which has been in competition since 1908, and holds the most distinguished list of names of all trophy in tennis, will be in competition for another year at least, as the result of Tuesday's play in the metropolitan day court singles championships, at the new courts of the New York Tennis Club, Thro's Neck, Watson M. Washburn, one of the four players who have won two legs on the trophy, and the only one now in active competition, the others being Vincent Richards, who was eliminated from the tourney in the quarterfinal round by Herbert L. Bowman from the New York Athletic Club, in straight sets, after a hard-fought struggle, by a score of 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

The biggest surprise of the day, and the only elimination of a seeded player by an outsider, came earlier in the afternoon when Dr. George T. King, a former holder of the trophy, and ranked 12 in the National ranking last year, succumbed to the hands of Melvin H. Partridge of New Rochelle, who graduated from Dartmouth College only last year. The score was 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

**Seligson Defeats Hall**  
Julius Seligson of Lehigh University, scored a brilliant victory with the tennis trophy, which he entered the semifinal round at the lower end of the draw, by a straight set victory over J. Gilbert Hall, whose performance this season have shown tremendous improvement, and who had been regarded as a possible winner. The score of this was 6-1, 6-3, 6-2. In each set, Seligson ran up a big lead, reaching 5-1 in the first and 2-1 in the second, only to be forced to come back to even terms before he could clinch the set. But the reliable service of the local boy finally gave him the needed games for the match.

Bowman, in his match with the former doubles champion and internationalist, relied on his service, and only once in the two sets was Washburn able to make any headway against him. Bowman, however, in his net dashes to any time in his development of that style of game, which is of recent years. He used it with effect to break through Washburn's service, and not until the start of the second set was the two-time champion able to make any headway against him. Then Washburn broke through to the final time, at 3-1. But Bowman fell back on his backcourt game, and in a row and then took the set and match with his service, two games later.

William Aydelotte, national indoor champion, was the fourth winner of the day. He met Morton Bernstein in the fourth round match, and won of him in quick time, 6-1, 6-2. He will meet Edward W. Feibelman, former Harvard doubles champion, and Partridge will encounter Edgar P. Dawson, former Cornell star, in the two remaining fifth round matches this afternoon.

**Doubles Play**  
The balance of this afternoon will be devoted to doubles, for another pair of historic bowls, also in competition since 1908, after the first round has been won outright by F. B. Alexander and H. H. Hackett, then in the height of their career as doubles champions. They won it in the first round, and the other winners have been George M. Church and Dean Mathey and Vincent Richards and George T. King, each twice; William T. Tilden and A. H. Chapin Jr., Masanobu Fukuda and Shirochiro Kashio of Japan and P. T. Hunter and J. O. Hall and Sidney Adeline, the other seeded pairs. The summary:

**METROPOLITAN CLAY COURT SINGLES AND DOUBLES**  
Fourth Round  
Melvin H. Partridge, New Rochelle, defeated Dr. George T. King, New York, 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.  
William Aydelotte, New York, defeated Morton Bernstein, Far Rockaway, 6-1, 6-2.

**Fifth Round**  
Herbert L. Bowman, New York, defeated Watson M. Washburn, New York, 6-1, 6-2.  
Julius Seligson, Lehigh University, defeated J. Gilbert Hall, Orange, N. J., 6-1, 6-3, 6-2.

## OREGON AWARDS 11 LETTERS IN TRACK

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
EUGENE, Ore.,—Eleven University of Oregon track athletes were awarded letters for competition this spring, according to an announcement of W. J. Hayward, veteran coach.

The list includes Capt. Victor Wetzel, 28, weight, J. J. Stander, 22, quarter mile; R. T. Ross, 23, dashes; H. J. Kelly, 30, hurdler; Homer Dickson, 20, weight; R. W. McCulloch, 23, high jump; E. J. Crowley, 23, high jump; G. A. Stager, 23, discus; W. J. Crawford, 23, hurdles; William Fredericks, 23, dashes; O. E. Bredthauer, 20, jumps.

Of this list Wetzel, Ross, McCulloch and Fredericks will be missing for the 1928 season. Many promising freshmen runners will graduate to varsity ranks to fill the vacancies, Hayward states.

## HARVARD OARSMEN HOLD TIME TRIAL

**RED TOP, Conn.**—The Harvard varsity and junior varsity crews did not row in any regular practice Tuesday afternoon or evening. The two boats started at 4:30 p. m., and paddled to the two-mile mark and return, but were on the water only a short time.

At night crew members and officials, in three launches, witnessed the time trial made by the Yale varsity eight, paced by the combination and junior varsity boats.

Earlier in the day, the Harvard varsity crew, rowing against the tide, but with a favorable wind, covered the four-mile Thames course upstream to Red Top in 22 minutes flat in a time trial.

The junior varsity crew did the upper two miles of the same course in 10m. 25s. Roush, coach, said that both crews from doing their best work.

## Six Players Win Place in List of 20

J. H. Kirkwood Takes First in the Chicago District 71-71-142

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
CHICAGO.—Six players showed their way to the list of 20 qualifiers in the Chicago district qualifying round of the United States open golf championship tournament, the unfinished holes being completed Tuesday at the Riverside Golf Club. Seventeen of the 39 who were forced to discontinue play on Monday, showed up to play out their second round.

Joseph H. Kirkwood of Albany, Ga., the former Australian trick shot artist, took first place away from Edward Gayer of the Twin Orchards Country Club, Bensenville, Ill. Kirkwood had three holes closed Tuesday gave him a total of 71-71-142 against 75-75-145 for Gayer. Kirkwood had the possibilities of a better score. He was two under par with the three holes to play, and might have had a 68 by playing the darkness on Monday, drives got him into trouble on each hole.

J. E. Lehman '28 of Purdue University, the "Big Ten" champion, whose chances were as good or better than Kirkwood's, failed to play out the round. He went back to Lafayette to receive his diploma.

Others who broke into the qualifying list Tuesday were Albert Backus of Park Ridge Golf Club, Frank Walsh of Appleton, Wis., James Carberry of Shore Acres Club, William Porter of the Lake Forest Club, and Daray of Olympia Fields Country Club. The tourney starts at the latter club June 21. The qualifiers are as follows:

1st 2nd 3rd 4th 5th 6th 7th 8th 9th 10th 11th 12th 13th 14th 15th 16th 17th 18th 19th 20th

## Weissmuller Breaks Record for 100 Yards

By The Associated Press  
STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Calif.  
JOHN WEISSMULLER, Illinois

Athletic Club, holder of over half a dozen swimming records, shattered the 100-yard freestyle record in the 100-yard freestyle here yesterday, when he swam the fourth lap in a 400-yard exhibition relay in 51.2, two-fifths of a second better than the existing mark.

**GALES FERRY, Conn.**—The Yale varsity paced at intervals by the combination of the varsity and the varsity, went over the Thames four-mile course in 21m. 28s. Tuesday evening.

The combination boat paced the varsity eight for the first two miles, the junior varsity taking up the pace at the two-mile mark, a half a length in the third mile, and a half a length in the fourth mile. The varsity rowed an average of 20 strokes a minute, and the water and a head wind prevailed throughout the trial.

The combination boat started out strongly with a length ahead of the varsity. At the one-half mile mark it had a half-length lead which was increased to a length and a half at the two-mile mark, which led it to the finish.

Both crews at this point increased their stroke and the varsity eight made a strong finish, and the boat, which was a quarter of a length behind the junior varsity as both rowed under the bridge at the finish.

## BECKMAN WINS AND LEADS

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK.—By winning the one-third-mile race in the series of 24 for the professional and amateur championships of the United States at the Veldrome Tuesday, Anthony Beckman took the lead in the championship standing.

This was the third of the series of races which will be held in the last quarter of the season. Beckman, who won his first heat by going out in front and staying there all the time, won the final heat by a length and a half.

The semifinal heat he defeated Harry Honeiman and then defeated Harry Honeiman and then defeated Harry Honeiman.

George Dempsey secured third heat. George Dempsey secured third heat. George Dempsey secured third heat.

George Dempsey secured third heat. George Dempsey secured third heat. George Dempsey secured third heat.

## RACE TIGHTENS IN NATIONAL

Reds Lose While Giants, Cardinals and Champions Win Their Games

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
St. Louis, 8, Boston 6.  
Cincinnati, 35, New York 28.  
Chicago, 25, Brooklyn 20.  
Philadelphia, 24, Pittsburgh 24.  
RESULTS TUESDAY  
St. Louis, 8, Boston 6.  
New York 12, Cincinnati 1.  
Brooklyn 15, Chicago 4.  
Philadelphia 4.

With the leading Cincinnati Reds losing Tuesday and the St. Louis Cardinals and New York Giants winning, the race in the National League became closer. A victory for Pittsburgh also lessened the distance from first to sixth place to eight games.

Previously the Reds had a performance in the league was the pitching of Benton, New York star, who won his tenth game in 12 starts and extended his record of not having been relieved once this season. In addition to defeating the Cincinnati leaders, 10, by his pitching, he contributed two singles and accounted for three runs. This was his second victory over the Reds this season. He defeated them previously by the score of 4-1. The hitting of Ott, recruit outfielder stood out. He made a single, double and triple, and scored three runs.

Heavy hitting featured all of the National League games Tuesday. The 10 to 1 victory of the Giants, the 13 to 1 victory of the Brooklyn club over Chicago, the 9 to 6 win of the Cardinals over the Braves and Pittsburgh's 15 to 4 triumph over Philadelphia, made one of the heaviest hitting days on schedule to date. Heaviest of all was the hitting of the Pittsburghers who established a season record by making 25 hits against the Phillies while Kremer allowed only five hits and four runs. The hitting was terrific. Every Pittsburgher was in the line, and all except two of them made three or more. Adams celebrated his return to the Pirates' lineup by joining in the hitting and knocking out a double and two singles. Unusual as it may seem the only home runs were made by the Cardinals. Pitcher Kremer led his club at bat with four singles.

Mrs. T. D. M. Johnson defeated Mrs. H. H. Hackett, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Mrs. J. E. Lehman defeated Mrs. J. H. Kirkwood, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3. Mrs. J. E. Lehman defeated Mrs. J. H. Kirkwood, 6-1, 6-2, 6-3.

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## SPORTS AS SEEN BY ARTISTS EXHIBITED

**AMSTERDAM, Holland**—Sport in all its phases, as seen through the eyes of the painter, sculptor and architect, was placed on exhibition today at the Van Gogh Museum.

The exhibition, which will continue to Aug. 12, embraces 600 subjects by artists of 20 countries, with the United States, Germany, Holland and Great Britain especially well represented. No exhibit attracted more attention than that of the American collection as a whole was pronounced "one of the best" by the Dutch critics.

Many visitors commented on photographs of monumental American athletes in the present title holder, the western club at Boston, played against the home team, the Boston Red Sox, of four per game. Before the stands were put in, one week was the average. The original idea of erecting stands was to put Braves Field on a par with others in the circuit in the matter of home-run hitting. But the experiment showed that the idea was too liberal, especially to visiting teams, the stands will be entirely removed.

**AMERICAN ASSOCIATION**  
Indianapolis, 31, Toledo 24.  
Toledo, 31, St. Paul 24.  
St. Paul, 31, Kansas City 24.  
Kansas City, 31, Milwaukee 24.  
Milwaukee, 31, Louisville 24.  
Louisville, 31, Columbus 24.  
Columbus, 31, St. Paul 24.

**SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION**  
Birmingham, 31, Memphis 24.  
Memphis, 31, New Orleans 24.  
New Orleans, 31, Mobile 24.  
Mobile, 31, Chattanooga 24.  
Chattanooga, 31, Little Rock 24.  
Little Rock, 31, Atlanta 24.  
Atlanta, 31, St. Louis 24.

**MITCHELL SIGNS AGAIN**  
The Harvard Athletic Association announces that Fred F. Mitchell, baseball coach at Harvard, has signed a contract for three more years. Mitchell first coached at Harvard varsity level in 1916 and returned to coach the past three years.

## Younger Element Again Stands Out

Three Girls Gain the Quarterfinals in Metropolitan Tennis Tourney

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK.—The two youthful aspirants for the metropolitan tennis championship for women, now in progress on the enlarged courts of the University Heights Tennis Club, were again the outstanding performers in the second day of play for the singles title, and three of them are now in the quarterfinals, though all in the upper half. Today will bring the first clashes between them, while Miss Alice M. Frander, who met Miss Clara Greenspan, in the first quarter, and Miss Marjorie A. Morrill of Deddick, Miss Miller, her partner, Charlotte L. Miller, unless the latter fails to survive an earlier encounter with Mrs. S. J. Dicketts, which is improbable.

Miss Francis, the Orange girl who was runnerup last year, was again victorious without the loss of a set, reaching the third round at the expense of Mrs. H. H. Walsh, 6-0, 6-0. Miss Greenspan defeated Mrs. T. D. M. Johnson of the local club committee, 6-1, 6-1, and Miss Morrill dropped a game in the second set to five starts has not been in the match for Mrs. Keller had eliminated Mrs. Edward Taubel, 6-4, 6-4.

Miss Miller, another of the new junior stars, had a real battle on her hands before she was able to defeat Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, whose experience back for her back court play made the result doubtful to the very end, after Miss Miller had taken the first set, 6-4, and the second, 6-4. The Cardinals, like practically every other club in the league, have been unfortunate in having regulars out of the lineup. There is no doubt about it, so far in that respect, Outfielder Hafez is another regular whose services have been missed. Taking the situation as a whole, the Cardinals have done well to get as high as they have in the standing. Strong hitting coupled with a pitching staff of the caliber of the Cardinals' chief assets, the manager stated.

**Club Getting Better**  
"And we are getting better," he said, "and we are getting better about the following reports are furnished:  
First 10 games, 112 37 30 40  
Second 10 games, 100 42 32 44  
Third 10 games, 117 38 34 44  
Fourth 10 games, 117 38 34 44  
Last 10 games, 117 38 34 44

These figures show that the Cardinals' hitting has been one of the most destructive lately than at any previous period, and that the pitching staff has been one of the best in the league.

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## WISCONSIN AWARDS IN TRACK AND TENNIS

**SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR**  
MADISON, Wis.—Thirty track athletes at the University of Wisconsin have been awarded major sport letters for participation in the 1928 season's events.

Those granted the "W" by the athletic council are Capt. G. J. Smith '28, Lenora '28, and Shom '28.

W. B. Murphy '28, Howard Polson '30, E. A. Ziese '30, G. M. Benson '30, J. P. Mayer '30, J. P. Kanitz '30, H. L. Stevens '29, V. H. Imrie '29, H. J. Moore '29 and M. L. Diehl '30.

The "W" was granted to W. B. Murphy '28, Howard Polson '30, E. A. Ziese '30, G. M. Benson '30, J. P. Mayer '30, J. P. Kanitz '30, H. L. Stevens '29, V. H. Imrie '29, H. J. Moore '29 and M. L. Diehl '30.

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## ST. LOUIS BEST CLUB IN LEAGUE

So Says Manager McKechnie Who Bases Claims on Hitting and Pitching

"We have the best pitching staff in the league when it is at its full strength," said Manager William B. McKechnie of the St. Louis National League Baseball Club during the course of an interview. "I consider it better than that of the famed Cubs and we have a better hitting team than the Cincinnati Reds who are leading the league."

"We have met every club in the league now and I have not seen one that is better than the Cardinals."

Manager W. B. McKechnie said that the Cardinals have done well to get as high as they have in the standing. Strong hitting coupled with a pitching staff of the caliber of the Cardinals' chief assets, the manager stated.

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## Eight New Interscholastic Swimming Marks Approved

Brilliant Performances Mark the Work of the Schoolboys During the 1927-28 Season—Several Old Marks Bettered More Than Once

**SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU**  
NEW YORK.—A fair idea of the brilliant work performed by schoolboy swimmers during the past season may be obtained from a study of the new national interscholastic records which have just been approved by the National Interscholastic Athletic Association. This list includes no less than eight new marks for classic events, which is a remarkable showing in itself, but when the fact is recalled that in some of these cases more than one team or one swimmer improved the old marks, it became even more impressive.

Five of the new marks were made in pools 75 feet in length or over, while the other three were made in pools of between 60 and 75 feet. Five of the records were individual events while the other three were for relay races.

One of the most surprising marks was made in the 440-yard freestyle event. When the 1928 season started the mark for this event was 5m. 29s. made by Norman Kettering, Polytechnic High School, Long Beach, Calif. This last year found Raymond Ruddy of All Hallows School, New York City, broke the record, his time being 5m. 15s. and 11.5s. only to be broken by Austin Clapp of Holywood High School, Hollywood, Calif., who made 5m. 12s. 11.5s. and 11.5s. only to be broken by George H. Kojak, DeWitt Clinton High School of New York City, Feb. 19, 1927. The record for this event is now 5m. 12s. 11.5s. and 11.5s. only to be broken by George H. Kojak, DeWitt Clinton High School of New York City, Feb. 19, 1927.

Another record was made in the 100-yard freestyle event. When the 1928 season started the mark for this event was 1m. 15s. made by Norman Kettering, Polytechnic High School, Long Beach, Calif. This last year found Raymond Ruddy of All Hallows School, New York City, broke the record, his time being 1m. 15s. and 11.5s. only to be broken by Austin Clapp of Holywood High School, Hollywood, Calif., who made 1m. 15s. and 11.5s. only to be broken by George H. Kojak, DeWitt Clinton High School of New York City, Feb. 19, 1927.

## LACEY RANKED AT TEN GOALS

This Makes Him 'One of the World's Greatest Polo Players

**NEW YORK (AP)—**Lewis L. Lacey, the Argentine polo star, is again ranked at 10 goals, marking him officially as one of the greatest players in the polo game. Word of his promotion in polo rank was received from Buenos Aires Tuesday by the magazine, Polo.

Lacey is now one of four players in the entire world ranked at the top rating of 10 goals. The three others are Americans: Deteresa Milburn, Thomas Hitchcock Jr., captain of America's new international team which is to meet Lacey and his fellow Argentines here in September, and Malcolm Stevenson.

The promotion of Lacey to the highest rank in polo by the Argentine Polo Association follows a spectacular season during which he appeared with the Hurlingham team captained by Jack D. Nelson, and played a brilliant part in winning the Argentine open championship. Critical observers in the Argentine held that he was back in the great form he showed in 1924, when he was previously rated at 10 goals, acknowledged to be one of the best players of the world, and played on Great Britain's international team against the United States.

Lacey, generally considered an Argentine despite his birth under the British flag, is now in England playing in excellent form with the English team in various London tournaments. According to Polo, he will come to America next month, soon after the arrival of the main body of Argentine players from Buenos Aires during the first week of July.

**Miss Goss Selects Wightman Cup Team**  
Miss Wills, Mrs. Mallory and Miss Jacobs to Represent United States

**NEW YORK (AP)—**Miss Helen N. Wills, Mrs. J. I. Mallory and Miss Helen M. Jacobs will play the singles matches for the United States in the women's tennis competition with the English team this Friday and Saturday at Wimbledon, England, according to cables received from the United States Tennis Association.

Miss Wills will be the No. 1 ranking member of the team, Mrs. Mallory No. 2 and Miss Jacobs No. 3, exactly one single lineup which won four out of five matches for the English girls last year at Forest Hills. Miss Wills and Mrs. Mallory again are to play two singles matches, while Miss Jacobs, the youngest member of the team, is to play one, encountering the youthful Miss Elizabeth Nuthall, who defeated her in last year's play.

In doubles the American team will depend upon Miss Wills and Miss Wills, Mrs. J. I. Mallory and Miss Helen M. Jacobs. As the No. 1 team and Miss Jacobs and Miss Goss as the other lineups of the British team have not yet been announced, it is likely that Miss Wills will be opposed in her first singles match by Miss Wills, Mrs. J. I. Mallory and Miss Helen M. Jacobs. As the No. 1 team and Miss Jacobs and Miss Goss as the other lineups of the British team have not yet been announced, it is likely that Miss Wills will be opposed in her first singles match by Miss Wills, Mrs. J. I. Mallory and Miss Helen M. Jacobs.

The American players, particularly Miss Wills and Mrs. Mallory, have shown considerable improvement of late as a result of practice on the Wimbledon turf. After the Wightman Cup matches, the members of the team are to enter the English championships after which the Americans intend to compete in Berlin the week of July 7, sailing for home July 14.

**POLAND DEFEATS AMERICA**  
SARASOTA, Fla.—Poland defeated the United States soccer team 7 to 0 at Posen yesterday.

**THIRTY YEARS AGO**  
at a Yale Class Dinner  
William Howard Taft  
Received This Introduction and the Hope was Fulfilled!

## An Interesting Interview with the Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court,

The Christian Science Monitor  
June 18

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## Fashions and Crafts

## Fashion Becomes Intricate and Feminine

THE many fashion shows held in the United States and Europe to exhibit what the style will be for the coming months point to one fact conclusively: There is no radical change from the fashions of the winter, but rather a development and greater intricacy of detail in the styles already established.

Since early fall, materials have been softer, lovelier and dresses more graceful and feminine in line. Cobwebby lace, costume jewelry and minute attention to detail have all been employed in fashioning dresses that are the embodiment of grace and beauty. The angular, severe, uniform type of dress with no apparent difference whether fashioned by the great couturiers of Paris or by the "little dressmaker" at home, has been replaced by dresses still described as simple but of a simplicity that is calculated and subtle, a simplicity that has its roots in intricacies that can no longer be copied by small dressmakers.

**With Jabots and Kerchiefs**  
According to Lelong, Boulanger and other famous dressmakers of Paris, this step was inevitable. The woman of fashion is only too glad, at this time, to follow the fashion leaders' dictum in regard to greater femininity and grace.

One of the ways movement is

achieved in a frock is by the use of jabots, commonly used in pairs. A dress, for example, may be a severe style with no trimming except two jabots, one from the neck to the waist, the other from the waistline to the hem. Accompanied with mating jabots of embroidered écu batiste edged with écu alençon lace, the frock is not only more feminine but has a repetition of details which is one of the season's characteristics. To relieve the severity of the neckline, the cowl neck is used in the back where it belongs, while inserts of one thickness of flesh-colored georgette are in the back and front.

A flattering neckline, formerly used only on sports frocks, is achieved by the ruffled Deauville kerchief. So well does this become women that it has been utilized on the afternoon frock as well, by having it cut so that it falls softly about the neck and forms a part of the dress.

A frock that shows this treatment especially is of black and white, with the glorious splashy flowers of this season's fashion on the white background of the blouse. The skirt is black with pleated godets that form an uneven hemline and sway with the motion of the wearer. About the neck is the kerchief scarf cut in a curve instead of square, with the border having the jagged inserts of the design and coloring of the blouse.

**Neck and Sleeve Trimmings**  
Still another frock for the debutante or the subdebutante is of one color, clear forest-green with stitching for trimming. On each side of the low waistline are godets that supply the motion of the dress, while the neckline is in the shape of the long popular V. For ornament, a bow ties at the point of the V and is caught there with a highly decorative pin. The part of the frock that is not only new but the embodiment of two fashion points as well, is the short cape that ties on the right shoulder so the effect of kerchief and scarf is achieved at once.

Intricacy and detail are used also on the sleeves, for, although severe dresses, sleeves have, for the most part, as many new twists as the frocks themselves. On a pale green dress of georgette in a one-piece model, the skirt was accented by pleated and flared, so the cuffs of the sleeves also carried out that style with fine accented pleats.

A frock of Cambridge blue, a new shade that is extremely popular in Paris, has sleeves in a wide bell shape, tucked from above the elbow to the wrist.

To correspond to the uneven hemline that originated with the formal

robe-de-style for evening, waistlines also are uneven. Some dressmakers have succeeded in their attempt to bring back the line of the normal waist, while others still favor the snug, hip-fitting girdle. Wherever the waistline is, however, it is sharply defined. In sports frocks narrow sash belts take a diagonal turn downward, or three-cornered waistlines follow the hips. Scarfs tie jauntily about the hips, flaring peplum or lowered by a soft wide girdle, caught in the middle or on the side with a jeweled pin. Sometimes it comes down in front in a point like the mid-Victorian, bouffant ball dress. It is evident in the line of the waist so clearly defined that that fashion point together with all the rest of the points featured for the coming months emphasize the natural rounding lines of the full but lithe figure.

Square, geometrical lines, emaciated, straight figures have gone and with them the taupe-like garment. Fashion has swung back to curves where there were formerly straight lines; is advocating femininity instead of masculinity; and careful and painstaking details in frocks instead of contenting itself with indifferent tailoring.

**Costume Jewelry Part of Dress Design**  
Another thing that women are no longer afraid of doing is trimming a dress if it is necessary. For this purpose smart women use costume jewelry, once thought suitable only for the stage. Costume jewelry today is worn as an essential and intrinsic part of each costume, and must be possessed in variety and used as part of the ensemble. Frocks are sometimes selected for the jewelry that is part of their design while other plain frocks by the addition of the right pieces are made distinctive. A black satin, severely plain, for example, was entirely changed by the addition of a Genoa filigree set of necklace and bracelet. The wide but delicate work in relief against the black was beautiful.

Again, a frock may be satisfactory except for the absence of a point of light or interest to make it different. One dress of Puritan-like simplicity had a demure white collar. Obviously, the only jewelry needed was a pin at the neck, and when a godet was affixed, the dress had, in its point of interest that it lacked.

The pendant idea is carried out by having a beautiful semi-precious stone low in the front of the dress as a part of the design.

Thus, costume jewelry is seen to be no more an accessory but an intrinsic part of the afternoon and evening frock, following the trend, as are frocks, for more artistry and harmony, for intricacy without elaboration and for femininity without fluffiness.

**Use for Discarded Silk Dresses**  
Discarded silk dresses that cannot be made over for use as dresses again can frequently be utilized for slippers. Cut out the sleeves and all the part around the neck and remove all unnecessary trimming or fullness. Silk crêpe in various colors is especially lovely put to this use, but any silk or satin may be so employed.

If a slip cannot be got out of it, then the best parts may be used for a step-in. With step-ins seams may be put almost anywhere and still the garment will look well. Seams may be ornamented with insertion if desired.

Thus one may acquire a lovely piece of silk underwear and at the same time have the satisfaction of clearing out of one's closet some old garment that no longer is wearable.

**A Few Changes**  
Nothing quite so drastic as the change in the sleeve, which worried Aunt Sally Hutchinson, is to be seen in the new wrinkles of the present season although there are several radical changes such as the higher waistline, the longer skirts for evening wear, and the return of the shorter bloused bodice for the tailored suit. Worth has a new skirt, for the afternoon frock, especially

of that bygone day when, sitting curled in the corner of great-grandmother's sofa in the old New England homestead, we were the silent audience of this dialogue! And here we are, well—no matter how many years later, in the self-same famous establishment in Paris, France, gazing with admiration at the "new wrinkles" for the spring of 1928.

**SOLTER**  
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Write for our descriptive pamphlet.  
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Regular retail price \$5.00—Saves 25% to 30%  
We will gladly send you a list of our approval. Send no money. Just mention the three COLORS and SIZE you desire. Keep one color. Complete your hosiery you can buy. If perfectly satisfied after this trial send your check or money order for \$3.75. If not return the hosiery. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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Resting on the lap or bed, it holds your book or magazine in any position for easy reading. Simple to adjust. Folds compactly when not in use. Finished in mahogany or walnut.  
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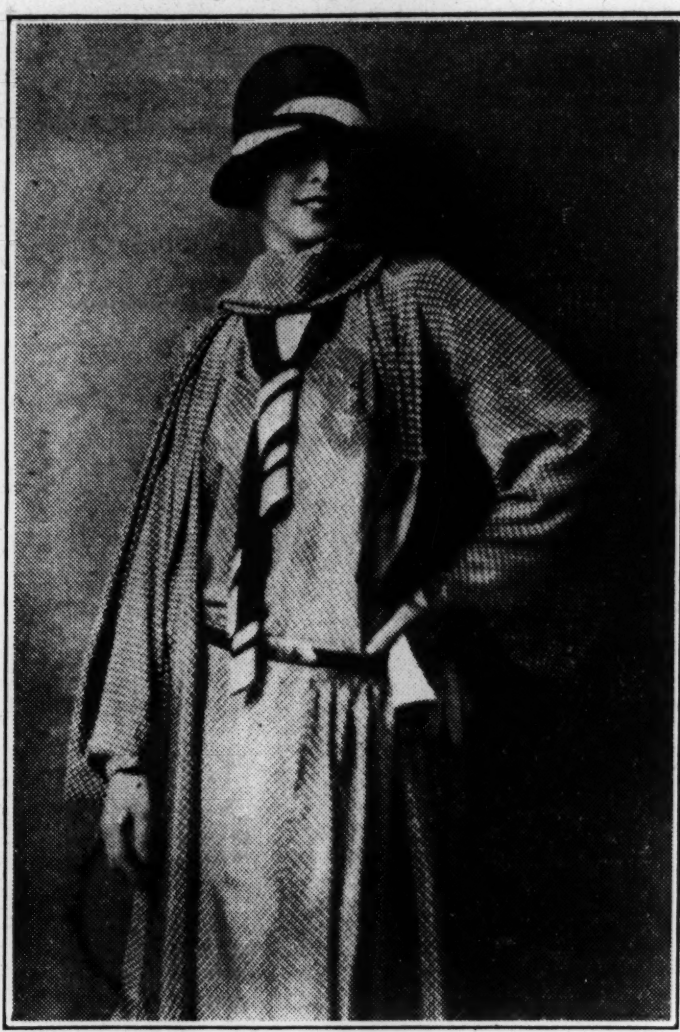
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Beautifully made, Full Fashioned, Ankle Clipping, Re-Inforced, with extra wide welt and covered lace thread—also garter run ones.  
"I hardly thought it possible to buy such hose under \$4.00. These are really bargains."  
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The smart appearance of these hose will especially please you—and then, too, you will secure MORE WEAR from your chignon hose because they are woven with MORE STRAINS OF SILK than usual. And remember YOU MUST BE ENTIRELY PLEASED OR YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED.  
Select from these Colors:  
Black, White, Eucalypt, Flesh, Navy, Kasha, Beige, Tan, etc. Be sure to state size and whether you want Chiffon or Service Weight.  
One color, one size to box, at this special price.  
**MARGOT P. REVER**  
511 West 141st Street New York City  
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**Intimate Details of Charm**  
FASHIONABLE women find Cinderella Tube Creme a delightfully efficient aid in preserving the charm of kid slippers. Soil vanishes quickly! In this convenient package there is included a lamb's-wool buffer for restoring the original lustre.

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**To Restore Loveliness to Footwear**

## IN GRAY AND WHITE



Summer Costume Developed in Gray and White Polka-Dotted Crêpe-de-Chine With a Black Tie Embroidered in White and a Black Side Belt. By Worth.

## "New Wrinkles"

THE jangling horsecar came to a stop at the white iron post in front of Great-grandmother Taylor's white-gabled house in Danvers Center and Aunt Sally Hutchinson descended, clad in her best black silk gown and her "fur-lined circular," and sweeping up the drive, burst into the family sitting room and dropped into the big winged chair beside the fireplace.

"Well, Mary," she exclaimed, "I've just been down to Salem to see the new wrinkles for spring, so I can tell Ayrella Libby how to do over my garnet surah silk, and—what do you think? Cousin Alice Lovejoy has been visiting in Boston, and she saw a dress that had just come across the ocean from Mr. Worth's shop in Paris, France, that has sleeves exactly the shape of a lot of mutton and as stiff as a board, and Cousin Alice says that before we know it all Boston and Salem will be wearing 'em and goodness knows how we are ever going to get into a horsecar when that time comes!"

"Fudge!" replied the woman of longer experience, "if we managed with hoop skirts and bustles, I guess we needn't worry about sleeves. If it's the latest wrinkle, Dauvers Center will have them, even if we all have to travel afoot."

"The latest wrinkle from Mr. Worth's in Paris, France?" Shades of that bygone day when, sitting curled in the corner of great-grandmother's sofa in the old New England homestead, we were the silent audience of this dialogue! And here we are, well—no matter how many years later, in the self-same famous establishment in Paris, France, gazing with admiration at the "new wrinkles" for the spring of 1928.

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**Cinderella Tube Creme**  
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**To Restore Loveliness to Footwear**

bands remaining quite plain and straight at the back and rippling into ruffles at the front, each with a tiny binding of white. The bodice fastened down one side with four perky little bows of the material with the same white edge, and this appeared also along the diagonal neck line and at the wrists of the long, tight sleeves. The coat of navy-blue crêpe-marcain was lined with the dotted silk with a narrow band of white finishing the edges.

Another frock of crêpe-de-chine with a beige background and smaller dots of navy blue had a skirt composed of two flat finely pleated flounces (plisses, as the French call them), a plain bodice with a round neck for which the easiest flat pleating formed a collar flaring a jaunty little bow under one ear, and long, tight sleeves with two pleated frills between the elbow and wrist. The skirts of these frocks are usually made with flounces or pleatings which are placed in all sorts of interesting ways. Sometimes they follow a diagonal line; sometimes they turn and form a sort of jabot at each side of the front, and sometimes they are arranged in an oval effect on either side. The double skirt is also very much in vogue, the under layer remaining plain and rather tight and the upper gathered or pleated at the front, often hanging loose at one side and held in place by a buckle of jewels or enamel. A favorite mode is the surplice bodice, the line of which is carried down in the full drapery at the side of the skirt.

Mme. Louise Boulanger uses little checks and plaids in crêpe-de-chine for charming summer frocks, made quite simply with slightly bloused bodices and rather full skirts, with a folded girdle of the material drawn tightly around the waist and hanging in a graceful point below the hem of the skirt. Frocks of plain georgette or crêpe-de-chine in black, navy blue, beige or gray are also shown for summer wear, and are usually simple in design with diagonal tuckings and cream lace collar and cuffs; and there are frocks in crisp taffeta or moiré which are a bit more elaborate.

## Neat Mending

WHEN about to darn or patch any kind of material, place the work in embroidery hoops, rather loosely, without stretching and with the place to be mended at the center. If a patch is required, make it smoothly in place underneath, then catch the edges of the torn material onto it, using fine thread. The finer the thread the better the finished work will look. Then, from the under side, catch the edges of the patch onto the material. Use a fine needle and try not to let it pierce quite through to the right side. A patch shows less if it is possible just to trim off the torn edges of the material and not turn them under. When doing mending, keep all stitches loose so they will not pull the least bit. This is most important.

When a patch is not necessary, fill in the place with threads drawn from the goods itself, letting the threads run in the same direction as the threads of the goods. If such threads are not available, at least use threads of the same color. One often can match the color with embroidery cottons.

Mending that has been beautifully done sometimes looks conspicuous afterward because a wrong method of pressing has been used. Never press a mended place from the wrong side because it throws up into high relief all the threads used in the mending. Press from the right side, and not too hard nor with too hot an iron. In the case of heavy cotton goods or woolen goods, keep a pressing cloth between the material and the iron.

**Special Models**  
The most practical materials for this type of frock are the printed crêpe-de-chines or foulard silks. In the new, small designs, tiny flowers, geometrical figures, or, the most popular of all, the good old-fashioned polka dot, which, although masquerading under its new name, "the lozenge pattern," remains the quaint favorite of another day. There is scarcely a collection of spring models that does not include at least one costume which consists of a long navy-blue coat worn with a frock of blue and white polka-dotted foulard or crêpe-de-chine, the dots usually about the size of a silver dime. Pinafores or narrow bands of white or navy-blue (sometimes of both) are used as trimming for these gowns. One which was seen recently was made with a three-tiered skirt, the

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which you will want to be sure to see when the Fuller Man calls with his many cleaning brushes that save you time and labor. It's fine for polished floors.

To get Fuller Service befall the next regular call of your Fuller Man, phone local Fuller, Brush Co. branch or write the Hartford, Conn., factory.

**FULLER BRUSHES**  
BRUSHES—OF ALL SIZES—NEED TO FOOT—SELLS ALL OVER

## Recombining and Adding

A successful ensemble can often be assembled from garments already in one's wardrobe, provided there is a suit or separate coat to serve as a nucleus. Fortunately, fashion authorities this season is not arbitrary as to the length of a coat, and whether it is full length, "finger-tip" or only to the hip line is a detail to be determined by becomingness rather than according to a strict ruling of the mode.

In utilizing a two-piece suit for the foundation of the new ensemble, the plan of procedure should be to retain as much of the original as possible, thus minimizing labor and expense, and at the same time to introduce sufficient novelty to bring it up to date. This season this is best done by a change in neckline and the addition of a separate blouse and other accessories of a distinctly new type.

One of the great Paris designers mounts all skirts of two-piece suits on a high bodice top that matches the coat lining. While such a bodice top is, of course, sleeveless and plain, there is the advantage that the coat can be thrown back to show a skirt of the same fabric and color as its own lining. A belt covering the joinings of skirt and bodice top is worn and suitable costume jewelry gives interest to the neck. Such a skirt top is invaluable in remodeling a suit, as it not only serves as a foundation for many an accessory of lace or fabric that may be used as a neck finish; but, as it is no more cumbersome than an ordinary lining, an over-blouse can be slipped on, when desired.

## The Hem Becomes the Scarf

The home dressmaker who specializes on remodeling advises that the skirt of the suit be dropped as low as possible and attached to the bodice top at the proper neckline. With the hem ripped and the bottom of the skirt steamed or pressed, there will probably be a wide strip to cut off for use elsewhere. The lower edge of the remodeled skirt can be faced or bound, whichever is best suited to the fabric. With this done, the skirt needs no further attention. The long strip cut from the bottom of the skirt can be put to good use as a scarf finish for a collarless coat, which will at once mark the garment as of the present season. Such a scarf can be bound with the printed silk chosen for the bodice top of the skirt or the printed fabric may appear in wide bands at the ends, if it is found necessary thus to lengthen the scarf. If the band cut from the bottom of the skirt is not wide enough for a scarf, an equal width of the printed silk may be used, doubled and machine-stitched onto the strip of cloth. This makes an especially becoming scarf and introduces the printed fabric in one of the newest ways. The coat should be widely faced with whatever is used for the bodice top and

if the sleeve facing shows, there should be an extra strip of the new printed fabric added to carry out the idea of an entire fancy lining.

Such an ensemble involves no great skill, as there is no actual fitting to do other than the proper adjustment of the bodice and the hang of the skirt. Fashion is lenient regarding many matters formerly considered important, and in this case the scarf, for instance, may be the "wrong way" of the goods, whether the fabric is plain or striped, and still not occasion the wearer the least concern. The important thing is to have it becomingly adjusted.

## "Tying-up" Units

Where the ensemble is to be assembled on the basis of a separate coat instead of a two-piece suit, the procedure is slightly different. Should the wardrobe provide a cloth coat and a satin or crêpe-de-chine dress of the same color, these can be brought into harmony by the introduction of a new material on both.

Polka-dotted crêpes and silks are excellent for this purpose and come in all the newest colorings and combinations, so that one may be either gay or conservative in such a selection. If only a matching skirt is found in the color of the separate coat, a complete whole, whatever chosen to complete the ensemble, with sufficient of the same fabric for wide coat facing and scarf. An important idea to keep in mind when using detached units of apparel to achieve an ensemble effect is that the general impression will be when the coat is thrown back. The neck finish and front facing of the coat should provide an appropriate frame for the dress or blouse.

Practical remodeling of the type described applies to a wide variety of fabrics, as silks, linens and cottons appear in the new ensembles. When introducing a new color and fabric, an ensemble effect is what is intended, not only becoming but that is obviously of the present season, thus bringing other units of the ensemble up to the same date. The expert stylists speak of "tying-up" as a complete whole, whatever separate garments one may have to utilize. This is a descriptive expression, worth remembering when remodeling is being planned.

**Does it Rain**  
Every time you have your car washed?

Really this happens to lots of people—and when they find that they, themselves, can dry-wash their cars—after a shower—at no expense—and in a couple of minutes—they tell everybody about—

**KOZAK**  
Auto Dry Wash

It seems impossible, doesn't it—that a piece of specially prepared fabric—Kozak—only costing a dollar—could save its cost twice over—every time it is used—for dozens of times?

It's a fact, however—because thousands of individual car owners know it. But they bought their first Kozak in a gambling mood—even after reading the Kozak guarantee. (See coupon.)

In the East many thousands of the usual auto supply stores have Kozak. Elsewhere, preliminary distribution is being extended rapidly through the Ford dealers.

**Price 1/20**  
If preferred, prompt delivery to any Canadian or American point will be made postpaid upon receipt of coupon below.

Read the heading of this advertisement again—fill out this coupon—beat the weatherman for once—just the coupon and check in envelope assures best service—thousands are quickly sorted that way in our office.

**KOZAK, Batavia, New York**

**MAIL THIS COUPON!**  
KOZAK, 75 Park Place, Batavia, N. Y.  
Gentlemen: I enclose a dollar each (check or bill) for Kozak to be sent postpaid on the advertised guarantee that they must be entirely satisfactory to me or my money will be promptly refunded upon request without quibble or question.  
Name (Please Print Name Plainly) \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City and State \_\_\_\_\_

**Variety Box**  
100 Lovely Famous Darwin TULIPS  
Twenty well known named varieties, chosen for giant flowers, long stems, richness of tones, and color harmony. All will blossom together in May. Guaranteed to live and grow, true to type, true to name, and in vigor and beauty exceeding your expectations.  
Your order for these bulbs will be your personal invoice order. On July 1, all our advance orders are taken to Holland to be filled with "top quality" bulbs from the new crop. But prices, which include only cost, plus a commission or service charge, are therefore good only for orders that reach us before July 1. Over 10,000 clients annually act on this plan, including some whose gardens are famous.  
100 bulbs \$3.50  
50 bulbs \$1.90  
1000 bulbs \$33.50—500 bulbs at the 1000 rate  
Bulbs will come to you early in the autumn, at the proper time for planting, with clear directions. They will be shipped carriage prepaid. Refundance accompanies the order. With charge orders, please send reference.  
Choose Your Own Colors  
Choose from the colors as listed below. Order as many bulbs as you wish, of the colors preferred. Each color will be packed separately and labeled with same name and color.  
Vivid Rose, Crimson, Roy Carmine, Violet Rose, Dazzling Vermilion, Cherry Red, Salmon Pink, Scarlet, Orange, Yellow, Deep Pink, Orange Scarlet, Purple Maroon, Silver Pink, Salmon Rose, Lavender, Violet.  
Bright Rose with Blush Margia  
Lilac Rose edged with silver  
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Bright Canary Yellow  
Our Complete Catalog lists and describes over 100 different bulbs, including the assortment of Lilacs, Peonies, etc. Success guaranteed at reasonable cost. Everything guaranteed to give satisfactory results. Copy mailed on request.  
ADDRESS CHEWICK, PA.

**Schenley Inc. Gardens**  
GENUINE DUTCH BULBS







WOOL BUYING IN LAST WEEK IN MODERATE

Repeat Order Business Slow—Prices Firm—More Interest in Foreign Markets

Business in the local wool market has been very moderate during the last week; in fact, the market has been sluggish.

Stocks of the new territory wools from which to make selection have not been very extensive.

The goods market, too, has been slow. Weather conditions have been very adverse.

Market Slows Up The slowing up of the market has been felt in the West where buying on the part of the eastern buyers has become noticeably less active.

In the bright wool states, the eastern seaboard dealer, buying from local growers, almost wholly, the shattering of interest is less noticeable.

Probably the effect of the slower market has been to cause the eastern buyers to be more cautious.

There has been more interest shown in the eight months wools, than in the 12 months wools.

These shorter wools, it is figured, are costing about \$1.08 1/2 for the best.

Interest in Foreign Wools Interest has turned now to the foreign markets this week again.

The selection, yesterday, as is usual on the opening day of the sales, left much to be desired.

There will be a sale in Liverpool, 18, with offerings of 22,000 bales.

Some further business has been reported in the local market.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1928

NEW YORK BOND QUOTATIONS

Table with multiple columns showing bond prices, yields, and other financial data. Includes sections for 'High Low' and 'Quotations to 2:50 p.m.'.

INTERCONTINENTAL RUBBER DIVIDEND MAY BE SUSPENDED

Directors of Intercontinental Rubber Company are expected to consider suspension of the 25-cent quarterly dividend payable on the capital stock, either at the June meeting or in September.

Shipowners Debate Raising Rates of Common Freight

LONDON—Should shipowners lay up ships in order to force up the freight rates? This is a question which is being discussed in shipping circles, and was raised by a Scottish shipowner at an international shipping congress held a few days ago at Hamburg.

NEW YORK CENTRAL SELLS SUBSIDIARIES FOR ABOUT \$42,000,000

NEW YORK, June 13.—The New York Central Railroad announced today that it had completed negotiations for the sale of its majority holdings in the following subsidiaries:

BRITISH INDUSTRY SHOWS INCREASE

LONDON.—Sixteen firms controlling 1,000,000 spindles and 5000 looms in the American section of the Lancashire cotton trade, are preparing for amalgamation, said J. Lincoln Tattersall, president of the Cotton Yarn Association, at the annual meeting.

INSURANCE STOCKS

NEW YORK, June 13.—Bank and trust company stocks were subjected to heavy liquidation Tuesday, and many leading securities declined in price.

STOCKS DECLINE

NEW YORK, June 13.—Bank and trust company stocks were subjected to heavy liquidation Tuesday, and many leading securities declined in price.

ELLIOTT-BORNE BULLETIN

Completing a three-year interrupted record, the thirty-sixth consecutive monthly customers' bulletin Company Elliott-Borne Company, has been received by all parts of the world.



Chartered 1836

What Is the Significance of This Increase in Trust Company Executives?

A RECENT survey of the United States shows that since 1923 the number of estates for which Trust Companies have been appointed as Executor or Trustee has not only doubled, but increased three hundred and seventy-four per cent.

Recommended for Investors

For Your Son... A College Degree. The desire of investors to become more thoroughly acquainted with the advantages of Bonds is increasing.

BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK

Deposits Received by Mail Over Union-Friend Tunnel Station INTEREST BEGINS June 21

Insurance Stocks

J. Murray Walker & Co. INCORPORATED Shawmut Bank Building BOSTON

Mutual Investment Trust

Class "A" Certificates 6% (paid last year) Empire Trust Company of New York, Trustee

FLORIO CANTÉ, NIEMENDAM, HOLLAND

FLORIO CANTÉ, NIEMENDAM, HOLLAND. Florio Canté, Niemendam, Holland. Florio Canté, Niemendam, Holland.

LEAD OUTPUT HIGHER

Output of crude lead in the United States and Mexico in May was 72,818 tons, compared with 70,875 tons in April.

STEEL EMPLOYEES STRIKE

NEW YORK, June 13.—Employees of the United States Steel Corporation, who are on strike, have been ordered to return to work.







## DAILY FEATURES

## Odds and Ends

**Largest Buildings**  
Based on the number of cubic feet, the following are considered the largest buildings in the world: 1. Chicago Furniture Mart, 25,370,000 cubic feet; 2. Equitable Building, New York, 24,000,000; 3. General Motors Building, Detroit, 20,411,000; 4. Union Trust Building, Cleveland, 20,000,000; 5. Railway Exchange, St. Louis, 18,898,000; 6. Illinois Merchants' Bank, Chicago, 17,850,000; 7. Continental and Commercial Bank, Chicago, 13,200,000; 8. Woolworth Building, New York, 13,200,000.

New York Evening Post: A fellow over in Germany has invented an automobile which is propelled by rocket explosion, and we thought we heard one last night but it turned out to be a motorcycle.



**DAILY NEWSPAPERS**  
The combined circulation of the daily newspapers in the United States is said to be more than 38,000,000.

Detroit Free Press: There will be a flamboyant parade as part of the doings at Kansas City. Unless things change in 30 years, about 99 per cent of the torches will leak.

**Read's Flight the First**  
Although the flight of Alcock and Brown (June 14-15, 1919) was the first sustained or nonstop flight across the Atlantic, Commander A. C. Read, in charge of the American seaplane NC-4, flew in five hops from Rockaway Beach, L. I., to Plymouth, Eng., setting out May 8, 1919, arriving May 27. Lindbergh's distinction is that of having made the first solo flight across the Atlantic (May 20-21, 1927).

Ohio State Journal: Our memory goes back to the time, incredible as it may seem now, when a daughter took up 15 or 20 times as much space on the clothesline as a son.

**The Lincoln Trek**  
It has been estimated that if the Lincoln family and stopped at all the taverns and cabins which lay claim to having granted overnight hospitality to the travelers, the family would have taken a century in reaching Illinois.

Arkansas Gazette: The spelling of "knack" gave a 12-year-old girl the spelling championship of the United States. That, and of course, the knack of spelling.

**"Miracle of 1611"** is the name given to the work of 47 scholars of all views and parties who translated and compiled the Authorized Version of the Bible.

Longview Daily News: No man's opinions are entirely worthless. Even a watch that won't run at all is right twice a day.

## The Monitor Reader

1. Why is Hollywood now giving particular attention to voice quality?—*The World Theater*..... 10
2. What is the distinction between "proof" and "demonstration"?—*A Word a Day*..... 10
3. What is the effect of habitual reading on human character?—*Editorial*..... 10
4. How does a national political convention conduct its work?—*Women's Enterprises Page*..... 10
5. How many out of 5,000,000 persons can be considered to be real poets?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10
6. How can unwholesome influences be counteracted for the protection of the child?—*The Parent*..... 10
7. What was the first American club to be founded in Europe?—*Women's Enterprises Page*..... 10
8. With what trait, as a people, are we best satisfied?—*Home Forum Page*..... 10
9. From what Indian name is Idaho derived?—*Children's Corner*..... 10
10. Why are international trade rivalries no longer a menace to the world's tranquillity?—*Editorial*..... 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

What Is Your Percentage?

## A Word a Day

**Hypothesis**  
Concise stated, a hypothesis is an inference or a guess, and the frequent supposition is that it is an unsupported or unwarranted guess. Logically, however, a hypothesis is a proposition which is assumed or deemed possibly true in order to explain or prove something which cannot otherwise be explained or proved. A conjecture simply assumed for the purpose of argument may likewise be termed a hypothesis.

The Greek prefix *hypo* (hypo), used in so many combinations means under. The verb *hypo* (hypo), is to put or place, as the Latin *ponere*. A hypothesis, thus literally, is a supposition, a subordinate proposition on which a main scheme of thinking may be based.

In ordinary usage a hypothesis is a provisional conjecture regarding the causes of certain phenomena; a "theory" is a hypothesis which has undergone tests for verification until it has achieved plausibility. Until the hypothesis is verified it may be called a working hypothesis. A "speculation" may be wholly of the imagination, resting upon no facts worthy of consideration.

The second syllable is accented, *hy-po-th'e-sis*. Sound the *y* as in *my*, or as in *odd*, *e* as in *event*, *i* as in *it*. In the plural, *hypotheses*, the final syllable sounds like "seez."

A hypothesis being a mere supposition, there are no other limits to hypotheses than those of the human imagination.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

## A Thought for Today

NO TRUE and permanent fame can be founded except in labors which promote the happiness of mankind.—SUMNER

## In Lighter Vein

**Not So Complicated**  
"Have you ever been married?" asked the judge.  
"Yes," stammered the prisoner.  
"To whom?"  
"A woman."  
"Of course, it was a woman," snapped the judge. "Did you ever hear of anyone marrying a man?"  
"Yes, sir," said the prisoner brightly, "my sister did!"—*Exchange*.

## General Family Use

Johnnie: "Say, mister, can I use your telephone?"  
"Certainly, Johnnie, is yours out of order?"  
Johnnie: "Not exactly, but Sis is using it to hold up the window, Ma's cutting biscuits with the mouthpiece, and the baby is teething on the cord."



Amade, Sydney  
"Put out that light in there!"  
"Who Are You?"  
"I am the officer of the day."  
"Well, what are you doing out at night?"

**An Expert**  
Customer: "What is this, waiter?"  
Waiter: "Chicken soup, sir."  
"Chicken soup? Why, my good man, you're wasting your time around here."  
"How's that, sir?"  
"Why, with your imagination you should be writing fiction."

**Vital**  
"What are winters for?" asked the teacher.  
"So, we can eat up the storage eggs," was Jimmy's answer.

**Politics and Headgear**  
"What did your straw vote reveal?"  
"That the majority are still wearing felts."

**Los Angeles**  
While attending a Sunday service in a small town in the oil fields, a city dweller was profoundly touched and inspired by the bearing of an elderly gentleman in the congregation who had lost his eyesight, and by the courtesy and kindness bestowed upon him by two young nurses, local high school boys.

The clothes of the little man were heartbreakingly threadbare, but so clean, so well brushed! The worn shoes were polished, and a wisp of ragged snow-white handkerchief peeked from his coat pocket. He stood erectly, pink face shining, for the hymns, and listened with eager attention to the reading from the desk. At the close of the service the young ushers put him in their car and drove away with him.

Later the city dweller discovered the erect figure of the little man on a crowded street corner of her own busy metropolis, earning his living in the best way he knew, grinding out quaint melodies on a small street organ. His pink face was shining, his blue eyes looked straight forward cheerily without a hint of self-pity or dejection; he was as expectant of his supply as any bright-eyed sparrow.

The city dweller dropped a coin into the little tin cup with a sense of gratitude and humility, feeling that those dimmed blue eyes perhaps saw things that many who walked in high places would give much to see.

**Donations**  
MRS. B. N. W., Boston, sends in two contributions, one of which tells of two friends who had started out to enjoy two weeks' vacation in Bermuda, but cut their trip short. As returning home at an earlier date saved several days' expenses at their hotel, the money thus saved was gladly donated toward a church's lecture fund.

The other item tells of a woman who has made it a practice of indorsing checks received for items contributed to The Christian Science Monitor, payable to a building fund for a home for the elderly in an adjoining state.

**A Maid's Wage Shared**  
WELL does the life of a 16-year-old working girl of Hollywood, Calif., square with the injunction to bear one another's burden. Mrs. A. C. McW. of that city sends the story and reports that the girl and a young mother were fast friends. The young husband passed away suddenly. The mother was not earning enough to support the baby and herself, so the young girl insisted in sharing her small wages for baby's sake.

## The Children's Corner

## Sunset Stories

## A Real Swan Boat

MR. SCROGGINS sat under the biggest of the big cottonwood trees bordering the lake in Boston Public Garden and watched Neck and Crop, the two swans, thrust their long necks into the water and pull them out again. He thought to

across the water. Scroggins looked like a circus rider riding two horses. "Hooray!" he said quite loud and then he said it louder. This encouraged Neck and Crop to go faster. Up and down they paddled, Scroggins riding them as well as any steeds were ever ridden.

Suddenly the two swans stuck their necks into the water. As they did so Scroggins's two hands went down with the necks and his head jerked forward. When a head with a high hat on it jerks suddenly, only one thing can happen. It did. Then Scroggins's high hat went into the water, upside down and floated there gaily.

As soon as the swans took their heads out Stroggins said, "You forgot!"

And Crop looked at Neck and Neck looked at Crop and they said, "So we did."

At Scroggins's suggestion they rode him back to shore. And while Scroggins thanked Crop for the ride, Neck went back to the hat, stuck his little head into it and with the hat on swam back to Scroggins. He thanked Neck courteously, thanked Crop, and then thanked them both, and they all agreed to try the idea again another day.

Key to puzzle published May 31: Lamp, inch, tent, tire, last, ears. Wash, oars, mask, eggs, nose. The book is "Little Women."

Key to "Word Puzzle" published June 12: Sent, nets, tens, nest.

## Seen but Not Heard

Scroggins Looked Like a Circus Rider Riding Two Horses.

himself how queer it must be to treat one's neck like that, and how much fun it must be anyhow to be able to ride up and down along the surface of the lake.

Neck and Crop spied him. As though with one voice they said, "There's Mr. Scroggins." And since they like Mr. Scroggins they swam together up to the shore near the old railway. Mr. Scroggins came down to the edge of the water and said "Hello!"

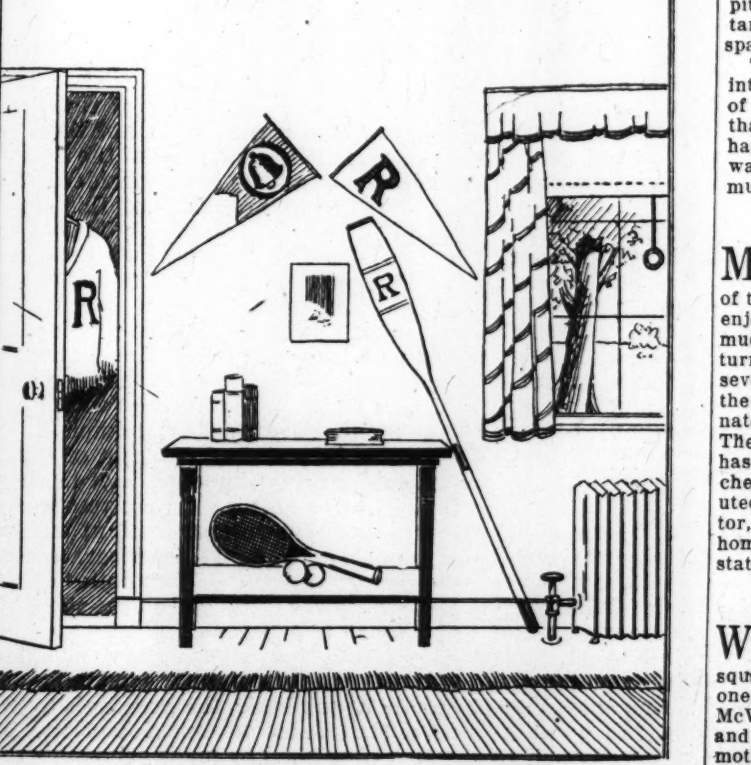
"I have an idea," he said. Neck and Crop looked at each other. "How interesting!" they chimed together.

"Come closer," said Mr. Scroggins. Neck and Crop looked at each other again. "How close?" they said. "Very close," he said.

So they came. And Mr. Scroggins put out one foot and placed it on Crop's back. Then he put out the other foot and placed it on Neck's back. He took hold of Neck's neck with one hand, and of Crop's neck with the other, and there he was.

Neck looked at Crop and Crop looked at Neck. "What an idea!" they said, and began to paddle their feet—gently at first, but enough to take Mr. Scroggins out into the lake. The idea worked so well that soon they moved their feet and legs faster, and out the real swan boat sailed

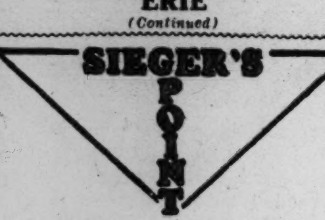
## Seen but Not Heard



Noise is Usually "Heard but Not Seen," but in a College Boy's Room it May Be a Little Different. At Any Rate, in This Picture 12 Forms of Noise May Be Seen but Not Heard. For Example, Racket (Racquet). How Many Others Can You Find?

## Pennsylvania

## ERIE (Continued)



What We Say It Is It Is PERFECT DIAMONDS RELIABLE WATCHES  
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For 30 Years the Only Jeweler on the Pike  
TURNPIKE AND 14TH STREET

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918 Peach Street, Erie, Pa.  
Specializing Smart Sportswear for Women and Misses  
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Fresh Poultry and Meats  
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Ladies' Silk Dresses, \$1.75  
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Fine Clothing, Hats and Furnishings for Men and Boys

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Greeting Cards for All Occasions

**NOON DAY LUNCHEONS**  
HOME MADE CANDIES  
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For Remembrance Send YOUR Mother Flowers

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Day, Week or Month  
SERVICE  
WEST 5TH GARAGE  
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Now is the time to start planning your 1928 advertising. Let our direct mail service assist you.  
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Call CLARENCE BROOKS  
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We make and sell thousands of jars  
CREME LILAS  
The Ideal Base for Powder  
25c Jar  
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Shoes and Hosiery for Women  
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Weaver Freight Line  
Freight Distributed from Depots  
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Ferndell Pure Foods and Better Things to Eat  
Delivered at All Parts of the City at Any Time

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POTTERY DAVIS  
Flower & Gift Shop  
Flowers and Gifts for all occasions  
Lamps, Hooked Rugs  
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FILL THAT EMPTY COAL BIN  
Pay the bill in 6 monthly payments  
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A business built on Quality Kept Growing with Service  
ORDER TODAY  
DELIVERIES ANYWHERE

## Pennsylvania

## PHILADELPHIA (Continued)

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Interior Decorators

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**Graduation and Wedding Gifts**  
Dresses and Hats for Sport and Afternoon Wear  
EXQUISITE BAGS  
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Exclusively for Children  
even the equipment and decorations are designed to please the children  
The Little Folks Boot Shop  
2ND FLOOR JENKINS ARCADE

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Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Vegetables  
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Circular Letters, Mimeographing, Addressing, Club and Church Notices  
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MULTIGRAPHING AND ADDRESSING COMPANY  
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KATHARYN SHINKLE, Manager

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CLEANING—PRESSING  
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Service Cleaning and Pressing  
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Awnings  
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Best grade—Lowest prices.  
Walter L. Zischkau  
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Turtle Creek

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CRYSTAL RESTAURANT  
ON THE SQUARE 16 YEARS  
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Home Is Our Only Competitor

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The BON TON MILLINERY  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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## EDITORIALS

### Communism and British Labor

THE effort of the British Labor Movement to rid itself of Communist influences is now approaching a decisive stage. When the political side of the movement decided three years ago that no member of the Communist Party should be eligible for membership of the Labor Party, and proceeded to enforce that decision drastically by disaffiliating the local parties which refused to expel Communist members, the leaders of the Communist Party directed their activities to the trade unions.

Week by week a campaign was waged against the official leadership of the unions on the ground that the interests of the "rank and file" were being betrayed. The leaders who were attacked remained silent for a long time. They believed that the unions might be split and that the whole movement would thereby be weakened. Gradually it became clearer, however, that the effect of the Communist campaign itself was tending to weaken the movement, and it became noticeable that the greatest losses in membership were taking place where Communist activity was greatest.

The lead in combating this influence was taken by W. M. Citrine, secretary of the Trade Union Congress, who exposed with great force and lucidity the true nature of the "Minority Movement," its close association with the Communist Party, and the subtlety of its tactics. This lead has produced unexpectedly swift and notable results. The confusion and differences in the General Council itself, which threatened up to a year ago to render that body ineffective, have all but disappeared. The council is now emphatic in its determination to formulate a trade union policy suited to British conditions and to the changed circumstances of post-war industry. In its recent pronouncements on the subject it has expressed the view that there can be neither accommodation nor truce with a movement which is subversive and disruptive.

Within the last few weeks this attitude has influenced particular unions to a marked degree. The executive of the Boilermakers' Society, which has been hampered at every turn by the extremists in its endeavor to formulate a constructive policy for the union, is now seeking a mandate from its members to prevent the choice of any Communist to represent it at labor and trade union conferences. This action is the more notable because the leading Communist, Harry Pollitt, is one of its members and has been consistently elected as a delegate.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, which has experienced a great loss of membership in the last five years, and which has a strong admixture of Communist influence on its national executive, has followed by adopting a resolution denouncing Communist activities inside the union and calling on all branches and officials to resist these activities. The executive of the Miners' Federation has also given a lead to the coming annual conference of the federation by a strong condemnation of the disruptive work of the Minority Movement, and by dissociating itself from the views expressed by Mr. Cook and other Communist members of the executive.

If this action of the executive is indorsed by the annual conference it will show beyond doubt that the Communist movement, having been rebuffed in its greatest trade union stronghold, has failed entirely in its sustained effort to undermine the influence of the national trade union leaders and to impose a revolutionary policy on the British Labor Movement.

### Money in Presidential Campaigns

THE high cost of politics is nothing peculiar to recent political campaigns in the United States. Fabulous expenditures in varying degrees have long been a factor in the course of presidential elections. In the free silver campaign of 1896, for example, it is estimated that from \$10,000,000 to \$16,500,000 was used in behalf of McKinley—a sum which marks the peak of political financing during the past century. And the largest investments have not necessarily brought the Nation its most valuable Presidents.

The first public protest against the excessive use of money in presidential elections dates back to the campaign of 1832, when the Bank of the United States used its funds and its control of credit facilities to oppose the re-election of President Jackson. Expenditures by the parties themselves did not assume the proportions of a serious public issue until the industrial expansion of the eighties was accompanied by an outlay of campaign funds for the national party organizations which, for the first time, mounted above \$1,000,000.

In the perspective of political history, and more especially in view of the light which the Senate investigating committees have thrown upon the dubious financing of the 1920 campaign, the parties will need to approach the coming elections with a determination to free them from the taint of misused money and the influence of promises bought and paid for. President Coolidge, in accepting the nomination in 1924, made the following declaration to govern the Republican Party of that year:

There should be no relaxing of resolute endeavors to keep our elections clean, honest and free from taint of

any kind. Only the closest scrutiny of both the sources of contributions and the character of expenditures can accomplish this laudable purpose. . . . The statutes provide for publication of the names of contributors and the amounts contributed. But a deficit at the end of a campaign in part defeats this. The budget will cure that defect. So far as the Republican Party is concerned, I have made it an absolute requirement that our committee shall live within its means. I hope it will have a surplus on election day, but it must not have a deficit.

I would make clearly and definitely one other requirement, that no individual or group of individuals may expect any governmental favor in return for party assistance. Whatever anyone gives must be given for the common good or not at all. Contributions can be received on no other basis.

The Democratic Party is no less committed to a rigid accounting of political expenditures. Its national platform of four years ago advocated that individual subscriptions be limited by law and that a maximum limitation be fixed for total expenditures in the political campaign. The difficulty of enforcing such restrictions as both parties have long professed to uphold is easily recognizable. The enforcement is so difficult, indeed, that President Roosevelt, twenty years ago, proposed that the Federal Government should finance the presidential campaigns—a proposal which William G. McAdoo re-advocated in 1920. When Roosevelt advanced his plan he characterized it as a "radical measure," but radical measures may be necessary unless the parties voluntarily demonstrate a high standard of honesty and decency in the campaign financing during the coming months.

### Personal Power in Politics

PERIODICALLY, at least, the people of the United States, by agreement or as the result of a combination of circumstances, have witnessed the virtual domination of the major political parties by some one individual. This dictator, it is true, has often spoken for some dominant group or faction within the party, but occasionally he has enforced, by the exercise of some seemingly irresistible influence, his own self-conceived and unwillingly conceded power. The political history of the two representative parties could hardly be written without according to these shapers of platforms and nominators of Presidents the importance which was theirs in their days of personal power.

In recent times the names of Matthew S. Quay, Thomas H. Platt, Boies Penrose and Mark Hanna have figured prominently in the councils of the Republican Party. Perhaps that of William J. Bryan, among the Democrats, is the only one which can properly be embraced in a similar bracket, although both Grover Cleveland and Woodrow Wilson were, as individuals, powerful and influential party leaders. There are scores of names of those who exerted great influence sectionally, but who never rose to the status of national leadership as party dictators.

Today, particularly in the Republican Party, there is apparent an effort by one or more who have found themselves in a position to bestow, or to withhold, the support of state or sectional delegations in Congress or in the deliberative councils of their party to specific measures or to candidates for high office, to claim for themselves the title of dictator. Individuals as such, or as the acknowledged spokesmen for groups or blocs, have sought to impress the belief that they hold within their power the means of electing or defeating even prospective candidates selected by those whom they acknowledge to be reflecting the popular choice.

Looking back over the record of past performances, one is convinced that the assumption and assertion of such power by astute and resourceful party dictators is destructive of true democratic ideals. Even though it may be that thereby party solidarity has been advanced and a temporary victory won, the results are not usually happy. The party "boss," as he is commonly called, depends, if he seeks to continue in his position of leadership, upon the allegiance of his partisans to the traditional standards under which they have theoretically enlisted, thus insuring a victory for himself and the object of his political favor. Without this, success at the elections would be uncertain. Why not, then, where there has been an expression of the popular choice in advance of a nominating convention, accept this as an expression of the wishes and judgment of the voters who must, in the final battle, be appealed to?

### Economic Co-operation

ANOTHER means of co-operation between nations has been found by the representatives of the central banks who met recently in Paris and discussed the question of collection of economic and statistical information. Ever since the establishment of the federal reserve system in the United States, fairly rapid progress has been made at assembling economic data upon which the decisions of the banks and of the board could be based. Within the last few years, when necessity for closer co-operation developed, the methods followed by the federal reserve system elicited the admiration of the representatives of the other central banks of the world. Not all of them have such systems, and in some cases the statistical and economic data have been considered highly confidential. Such prejudice of this kind as may have existed has been largely broken down, and a concerted effort is now being made to extend the system in some form to all the important nations.

According to the reports circulated after the Paris conference each of the central banks will appoint a liaison officer who will endeavor to exchange the data with the central banks in all the other countries. Randolph W. Burgess, assistant federal reserve agent of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, will act in that capacity in the United States. Mr. Burgess was the representative of the reserve bank at the Paris meeting, and Dr. E. A. Goldenwiser, director of the division of analysis and statistics of the Federal Reserve Board, attended as the representative of the board in Washington. The meeting did not discuss banking policies but endeavored to outline the statistical and economic data which should be available, the standards by which such data should be measured and the manner in which they should be made accessible to others.

Such an outcome, which in financial circles is considered unprecedented, would not have been possible had it not been that the federal reserve

banks and the central banks of other countries had upon prior occasions found it advisable to co-operate. Co-operation was necessary first through the extension of loans and secondly through the extension of credits whereby a redistribution of gold reserves was possible. That policy has resulted in great benefits to all concerned, and especially is it noticeable that it has solidified the currency policies of the European nations. It is recognized that through the exercise of the rediscount policy will the credits of a country be determined and in turn the money values. Those policies have a notable influence upon the international markets, and therefore the basis upon which the rediscount policies are determined should be made available to those who might be involved. It was for that reason an agreement has finally been reached to effect a closer co-operation between the economists and statisticians of the central banks of the world.

### Japan and the League

THAT Japan's case for intervention in China's civil war in Shantung Province will ever be established to the full satisfaction of the Chinese is not likely. Last spring when the army of Chiang Kai-shek, Nationalist Commander-in-Chief, was within striking distance of Tsinan-fu, the Japanese were blamed for interference which prevented the capture of the city. This spring, again, the advancing Nationalists have clashed with the forces which Japan had posted to guard her interests. As a result, anti-Japanese hostility has spread throughout China. A general boycott of Japanese goods is being carefully organized by the powerful Chinese chambers of commerce. Japan's traders in China are genuinely alarmed. A heavy economic toll may be exacted—as was the case after the Shantung award in 1919—as the price of Japanese policy.

But whatever the merits of this dispute, another element in it deserves consideration. At every stage, both Chinese and Japanese have kept the situation constantly before the League of Nations. This is particularly significant in regard to Japan. The League finds one of its best tributes in the fact that the weaker nations of the world have come to look upon it as a court of appeals. But now, as Japan's frequent reports to Geneva indicate, the League appears as a semijudicial agency before which even the more powerful states feel obliged to explain their international policies.

This, obviously, is a sign of progress. It may be too soon to say that the old days of diplomatic intrigue are finally gone. The old order was too deeply entrenched to be destroyed in any overnight fashion. But the beginning of a new day has clearly come. Public opinion throughout the world has become more than ever articulate, more than ever committed to the maintenance of peace and insistent for explanations from those whose actions seem to threaten it. The League, as the international agency around which this peaceful world order is developing, becomes, by that fact, the bar before which such explanations are made.

It is, furthermore, a sign of the advancing times that Japan's case in Shantung was laid before the world through Geneva as a voluntary act. The Japanese authorities were not asked for explanations. But the explanations, none the less, were promptly forthcoming. Such action on the part of one of the powers indicates by what a long step the diplomacy of the present is separated from that of even two decades ago.

### "I Thank You"

AND now there comes a vending machine which says "thank you" at the completion of every purchase. Hitherto various machines for the sale of confectionery and other articles have been so impolite as to dispense their wares without a sign of acknowledgment. Oftentimes they have been so discourteous as not only to refuse delivery but also to fail to hand back the nickel. Perhaps the new vending machines occasionally may indulge in the same practice. In such cases a gracious "thank you" might help to soothe an unsupplied customer for the loss of his nickel if the "thank you" department of the machine happened to function properly though the delivery department "stalled."

Perhaps the vendors may be equipped with a sufficient vocabulary to take care of such inefficiencies as the nondelivery of a stick of gum by saying "We are sorry we cannot hand you back your nickel, but a call at our main offices will result in remuneration." Of course, nobody cares to have these talking machines become too garrulous, but after one has inserted a half a dozen nickels into as many slots without results he is quite willing to hear a word or two of promise of recompense.

"Thank you" is an efficient little phrase, and ought to be more generally used. Perhaps a row of vending machines, each tuned to a hearty "thank you" and all being operated at practically the same moment, would turn out such a chorus of "thank yous" that people generally would be taking up the phrase and reciting it much in the same manner as they do the catchy bits from a popular song.

### Editorial Notes

The General Federation of Women's Clubs is to keep to the indorsement of policies rather than specific measures. Bills are often so transformed by amendments and revisions that they bear little resemblance to their originals. Hence the club women do not wish to be recorded in favor of measures which do not meet their views.

Speaking as a whole, they certainly cannot charge the senior class at Princeton University with overemphasis in athletics when it votes almost two to one that it valued the Phi Beta Kappa key above the varsity letter.

In saying that Tammany is not in politics, its leader, Mr. Olvany, might remember Emerson's dictum: "What you are thunders so loud I cannot hear what you say."

Throwing mud never gave a political candidate a landslide.

## Singapore

SINGAPORE

IT WAS not so many years ago, as the course of history runs, since a man whose foresight was only matched by his determination, sailed eastward in a little vessel bearing the British flag. He came after a long time to a narrow waterway where the sun blazed white-hot upon a glassy sea, and where on either side the low shores were fringed with brilliant green foliage growing in mangrove swamps. Behind lay the jungle, uninhabited save for reptiles and many wild beasts. Likewise the shores for many miles were silent and deserted save where, from their hidden lairs, Malay pirates peered out at the ships of the far-wandering white men and considered the possibility of a successful attack.

There was little to appeal about the scene, but Sir Stamford Raffles looked upon it and found it good. "Here," he declared, "I will found a city that shall presently rise to the benefit and glory of Britain. Where stands yonder impenetrable jungle with its reptiles and its beasts, it shall come about that broad streets lined with hotels and shops and commercial structures shall be placed, and where runs yonder silent and forbidding shore line there shall be found tomorrow docks and warehouses, and great ships from all the ports of the Seven Seas. And it all shall be a monument, here at the place which shall presently become the crossroads of the East, to the empire builders of England."

So it came to pass. And today, as we enter the roads at Singapore, we regard from the decks of a modern steamship the full realization of such a dream of empire as perhaps no man but Sir Stamford Raffles ever had the high courage to entertain. For the swamps and the jungles have gone, the wild beasts have fled, and the Malay pirates are but a legend. The hotels and the shops and the commercial houses, the docks and the go-downs and the great ships, the villas and the gardens and broad highways, all are here and in such measure as even the man who conceived Singapore surely never could have foreseen.

Backward from the sea foot by foot, rod by rod, mile by mile, the jungle has been forced. Acre by acre the mangrove swamp has been turned into rubber plantations. And along the once silent and forbidding shore line there has been built a splendid esplanade where one may walk or drive of an afternoon and look upon a harbor full of ships from all the ports and all the seas.

Singapore is a name to conjure with, and its very existence where a century ago and less all was swamp and jungle seems to have followed the waving of the conjurer's wand. Of empire building it is the climactic feat; of colonization it is the master achievement. Dairen and Tsing-tao were monuments to the Russian and German advances in the Far East. Hong Kong is a British marvel—but Singapore is a miracle. In the singing euphony of the very name lies a suggestion of the romance which associates itself with this spectacle of a great city—the most colorful city in all the world—rising full panopied, as it seems, from the equatorial jungle.

Singapore is a name that has accompanied our dreams of far wanderings ever since our earliest school days. It has symbolized to the imaginative thought all the mystery and magic and magnificence of the storied East. The pronouncement of that one word has been an open sesame which has thrown wide the door to all the wonders of the Orient, to its rich color, to its teeming activities of every race and nation, to its green and gold of palm and sunlight, to its strange blend of the East and West. Of all the lure of all the world's far places, of the rare and the exotic and the enchanting, the most compelling has lain in that name with which to conjure—Singapore!

Few of the places of which we have long dreamed are

as we have conceived them. Some disappoint us, although much of that is the fault of the individual. Others outstrip our most vivid fancies. But it is the common experience that all are different from what we expected. Mark Twain, in his characteristic language, declared that Hawaii was the only part of the world that "comes up to the brag." After seeing most of the places which he visited and a good many that he did not, I am inclined to think that he must have been singularly hard to satisfy. For it seems to me that every place, if not in one way certainly in some other, "comes up to the brag." But of whatever the latter might consist there is one bit of the globe that far transcends it, and that is Singapore, which must be visited properly to be appreciated.

You have heard of Singapore, perhaps, as "the hottest place on earth," and that is about all you have heard of it. Finding it in your atlas not very far from the equator you have concluded that all there was to it was heat, and you have let it go at that. But here, my friend, you have been greatly in error; for Singapore is neither excessively hot nor, from the viewpoint of the tropics, at all uncomfortable. But in any case, all that is a trifle.

When you step ashore from your ship at some one of the great docks and take a motor or ricksha or one of the curious little pony carriages known as a "gharry," then and there commences the unfolding of a panorama of such a variegated sort as no other place in the world can show; a series of fascinating pictures which pass before you with the rapidity of a cinematograph; a moving, kaleidoscopic spectacle which banishes at once all thoughts of such trifles as temperature or climatic conditions. For here is China, the China of a dozen provinces, more colorful and exotic than China itself; here is India, the India of Burma, of Bengal, of the Punjab, of Ceylon; here is Malaysia, the Federated States and all the islands; here is Java and Sumatra, the isles of Conrad, the Philippines and the South Seas; and here, too, is Africa and the Near East, all of it blending with Europe and the Western world, which here at the crossroads of the East rubs elbows with the world "East of Suez." It is, in effect, like a mighty spectacle epitomizing the habits and customs of all the world, this vivid, teeming, richly hued Singapore.

That is the first impression. And when you are driven out of the seething, energetic city itself and into the residential suburbs, you come upon a beauty of villa and garden and drive and palm grove that rivals Hong Kong and Honolulu. And beyond that you find yourself amid the rubber trees, where the great groves have replaced the swamp and the jungle. There are vast forests, and through them over well-metalled roads you may drive for miles wondering at the marvel that has been brought about in the realization of one man's dream.

On each tree, if you examine it closely, you will find the little slit in the bark down which flows, drop by drop, the white, viscous liquid into its little cup, quite as the maple syrup runs on a Vermont hillside, presently to expand into broad sheets of the precious, white-bringing rubber. And then, by another metalled highway, broad and lined with majestic royal palms, you may motor back into Singapore tarrying, if you like, at a massive hostelry which is one of the many forms in which has been commemorated the name of a great man.

Now that the cool of the day is at hand, you will find all of Singapore abroad, the motorcar of many a wealthy Chinese lying in luxuriousness with those of the European rubber growers. For the commercial capacity of the Chinese race has found its most impressive manifestation here in this wonderful city on the equator. The Chinese is as important as any in Singapore, and in its blended activities and far-reaching commerce he plays an influential part.

## Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

BY THE time these words appear in print, wireless telephonic communication will have been established between Switzerland and the United States, Canada and Cuba. In this connection an experiment in wireless communication may be recalled which recently took place in the Palace of the Nations, to use the grandiloquent name which was given to the former Hotel National when it was converted into the Secretariat of the League of Nations. A studio was arranged in the palace with thick carpets and curtains and two tables, one for a microphone and the other for an amplifier, the microphone being directly connected by a telephone cable with the Dutch wireless station at Kootwijk, which works on a directional aerial with Java and is also heard in other parts of the world. In another office in the Secretariat of the League there is a receiving set for sixteen to twenty meters' wavelength by which telephone and telegraphic stations working on these waves can be heard, so that results as to the success of the experiment could be obtained.

The object of the experiment was to radiocast messages to far distant countries in the Eastern Hemisphere, to Java, Japan, China, Australia; and a distinguished American, Mr. Gilmore, who is Vice-Governor of the Philippines, and who happened to be in Geneva, delivered a little speech through the microphone explaining the importance of the development of international communications as a means of promoting co-operation between the nations, which is the fundamental task of the League. Subsequently the sound of dance music was heard and it was found to be coming all the way from Bandoeng in Java where the natives were enjoying a concert. A reply was also received from Bandoeng to say that the message sent out from the Secretariat had been received, although not very clearly! For those who are interested in technical details, the call letters used at the Dutch station in radiocasting these messages are PCIL, while the wavelength is 18.4 meters and the power 25 kilowatts.

In 1926 the opening speech of Eduard Benes at the seventh Assembly was relayed by cable from Geneva to Prague and radiocast from there. Several days later, when Germany entered the League, the speeches of Gustav Stresemann, Aristide Briand and Austen Chamberlain were radiocast by the German, French, English, Danish and Swiss radiocasting stations. This proved most successful and did much to arouse public interest in the work of the Assembly, and in 1927 the experiment was continued and extended to Holland. These radiocasts were on medium wavelengths, and their reception was virtually limited to Europe; but if the present experiments on short wavelengths prove that it is possible to reach overseas countries from Geneva, speeches at the next Assembly may be heard in the United States, China, Japan and Far Eastern countries. In short, the day seems likely to come when anything important which is said at Geneva may reach the ears of listeners in all parts of the world, and this will greatly increase the influence and prestige of the League of Nations.

The canton de Vaud could boast of 10,328 motorcars and motorcycles on Dec. 1, 1927, and no doubt the number has increased to about 11,000 by now. Owing, however, to the increased tax on the import of automobiles, the trade for automobiles is likely to show a less rapid advance this year than its own motorcars, but these can be turned out to sell only under a high protective tariff. The result will inevitably be that the phenomenal increase in motor traffic will be slowed down, and as the automobile brings increased employment in its wake, what the Swiss manufacturer may gain will be more than lost by other industries. Moreover, those who are compelled to pay more for their automobiles and motorcycles will

have less to spend on other things. This increased tax on motorcars in a country which depends so much on travel by tourists is, in fact, a shortsighted policy. But this does not detract from the wisdom of the canton authorities of Vaud in examining automobiles seeking more than eight people to see that they are in proper order.

The hotel keepers of Lausanne, that charming resort on the shores of the Lake of Geneva, have just issued their annual report for 1927, which shows a marked improvement on the tourist season of 1926. They attribute the improvement to the stabilization of the exchanges in other countries which formerly attracted visitors owing to their cheaper cost of living. This gave an advantage, also, to French trade, many of the Swiss themselves making their purchases in France, an example which was naturally followed by tourists who passed through France on their way to Switzerland. France has now lost this advantage, and although it may still be cheaper to buy certain things in France, the public, says Ami Plueger, the secretary of the Lausanne hotel keepers, have learned that it is wiser to pay a little more for Swiss products. Whether this be correct or not Lausanne, like the rest of Switzerland, had a more prosperous year in 1927, and when the hotels are doing well all other Swiss industries stand to gain. There is a better time for the workers, shopkeepers, merchants and professional men.

There is a great competition for tourists among Swiss beauty resorts, and it is significant that Lausanne should have spent 300,000 francs in the last four years on an extensive publicity campaign. It seems to have paid. The national bureau of Swiss Tourism has hit on a novel idea in the way of propaganda by offering a competition in the review called the "Travel Service of Middle Europe" (Residenten des Mitteleuropas) with a prize of two free trips of eight days in Switzerland, which consisted in spotting the exact whereabouts of a dozen photographs taken in different parts of Switzerland. The locality of these views puzzled not a few Swiss, who pride themselves on a knowledge of every nook and corner of their country. Nevertheless, 110 people succeeded in giving the correct descriptions of the photographs, the result of the competition being to show that German readers of the magazine had a very exact knowledge of Switzerland. Since only two prizes were offered, it was necessary to have a ballot for the winners.

The police dog of Switzerland is not so well known as his more famous contemporaries in Germany and England. But that he is a very efficient animal that can be of great assistance to the police was proved by the exhibition which he gave of his prowess in a competition at Lausanne the other day. The skilful way in which he pursued his quarry and brought him to the ground and stood guard over him until the policeman arrived to arrest the runaway from justice was an admirable example of what can be done in the training of these dogs. And perhaps more agreeable, but less exciting from the spectacular point of view, was the work of the chien sanitaire, which will go out at night to discover a man who is missing from his village. He resembles the dog of the St. Bernard, who traces the traveler who has fallen into a snow drift or down a ravine. The most famous of the Swiss police dogs is known by the name of "Wigger," and when he appeared in the stadium where the competitions were held, with his master, the gendarme Farrier, he received a great ovation from the public, which appeared to please him almost as much as the gendarme. But the champion jumper and clearer of obstacles is "Lupin," who appeared to understand all the intricate orders that were given to him. No harshness or violence is used in the training of the dogs, who are extraordinarily intelligent. It is all done by kindness. But it requires a great deal of patience and time to make an efficient police dog.